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## ANIMAL BREEDING SYSTEM

The present invention relates to a breeding system for use in an open air environment for a number of animals, such as pigs, and comprising means for providing shelter for the  
5 animals, such as one or more huts adapted according to the age, sex and condition of the animal; means for automatically identifying an individual animal, such as an ear mark; means for controlled feeding of the animals according to the age sex or condition, e.g a pregnant sow, of the animals; means  
10 for automatically separating and/or isolating an identified animal from one or more of the other animals, e.g. when an animal is ready for slaughtering. The animals and the different means being arranged in a suitable way in a fenced-in open air field area which optionally also comprises a  
15 facility for slaughtering the animals, and especially when the animals are pigs, the system may further comprise a so-called "mud-hole" optionally connected to a waste water treatment plant.

Breeding pigs in an open air environment, so-called free-range breeding, is connected with a number of problems and  
20 disadvantages such as problems with pollution of the environment from urine and faeces from the animals leaking to the ground. Accordingly, the environment may be loaded with nitrate as well as phosphate to an undesired degree resulting  
25 in restrictions to the farmer with respect to the number of animals per field area which may be allowable. Furthermore, the free environment makes it difficult to monitor the individual animal with respect to food consumption, weight, health condition, heat control, time for insemination etc.  
30 The missing control of the individual animal may result in slaughtering of animals not having the optimal weight and age, waste of expensive food, lack of quality control of the slaughtered animals, lack of practicability of phase-feeding of porkers and other disadvantages which will be evident from  
35 the further description of the invention. The free environment also makes it very difficult to isolate a

specific animal from the other animals when desired which result in unnecessary stressing of the animal when the farmer makes attempts to catch the animal.

Description of the invention

5 Even though the following description relates to a breeding system for pigs it is within the scope of the present invention to use a system adapted for other animals such as cows. The skilled person would based on the present invention and description thereof be able to perform the relevant  
10 modifications with respect to the dimensions of shelters and other means described in detailed below so that the system would be operable on other domestic animals.

The present invention relates to a breeding system for use in  
15 an open air environment for a number of animals, preferable for pigs, and comprises

- a) means for providing shelter for the animals
- b) means for automatically identifying an individual animal,
- 20 c) means for controlled feeding of the animals,
- d) means for automatically separating and/or isolating an identified animal from one or more of the other animals,
- e) a fenced-in open air field area wherein the means a)  
25 to d) are arranged,
- f) optionally a facility for slaughtering the animals,
- g) optionally at least one device for containing water, a so-called "mud-hole" optionally connected to a waste treatment plant.

30 The means for providing shelter is preferable a construction which is simple and movable so that it is easy to shift between fields areas. As described in detailed in connection with the figures, the present invention preferable utilizes a basic shelter construction which is modified according to the  
35 specific use.

The shelter may be in the form of a standard hut for providing shelter for sows without pigs or for porkers which both are able to live together in a shelter without any special arrangements of the shelter. Accordingly, in one  
5 embodiment, the dimensions of a standard shelter as the one described in connection with the figures is modified to conform with the desired number of animals for which the hut provides shelter.

If the shelter is for farrowing sows, the shelter is equipped  
10 with one or more, preferable two, sow retainers allowing handling of the farrowing sow if desired. The shelter for farrowing sows also comprise an area wherein the piglets are protected from the sow. Accordingly, the shelter is  
15 preferable separated in such a way that the piglets may find a safe space but still be within the sight of the sow. The separation may be due to a low roof in one side of the shelter. The piglets will automatically search the safe area if a heating lamp is placed in the shelter area for the piglets. The safe area prevents the killing of the piglets if  
20 the sow is laying down on the piglets.

The means for providing shelter for the animals may also include a family hut for pigs adapted for housing at least one sow with piglets of the age up to about 6-7 weeks, the hut being divided into at least two parts, one part allowing  
25 the piglets to be separated from another part housing the sow or sows. The separation may for this instance be by means of e.g. a separating sheet with an opening having such dimensions that the sows, but not the piglets, are prevented from passing through the opening.

30 In a further embodiment, the means for providing shelter for the animals further comprises a feeding hut for pigs adapted for feeding the pigs by a transponder-feeder. In this case, the hut comprises an inlet door and an outlet door and optionally a gate between the inlet and outlet doors  
35 preventing the animal from leaving the hut through the inlet

door. Generally, the feeding hut is isolated from the huts providing shelter for the animal during the night and in cold weather such as the farrowing hut and family hut described above.

- 5 The shelters are substantially provided with isolated shelter walls, are preferable movable in one piece. In addition the shelters are generally without any floor which also enables easy handling and moving of the shelters. The shelters may be placed directly on the ground. Furthermore, the shelters is  
10 optionally provided with ventilation means such as windows.

- A very important aspect of the invention is the means for automatically identifying an individual animal. This means relates in its general form to a mark or a label connected to the animal, the mark or label comprises or is capable of  
15 obtaining information relating to the pig and which is automatically registered by a registration unit located e.g. in connection with a feeding hut or in connection with the means for automatically separating and/or isolating an identified animal from one or more of the other animals.  
20 individual animal comprises a label or a mark fastened on the animal, such as on the ear.

- The registration unit is in one embodiment activated by the presence of the animal bearing the mark when the animal is located in or is entering a feeding hut such as the one  
25 described above.

- The purpose of identifying the individual animal is for example for providing the individual animal with a controlled and specific amount and/or mixture of food based on the  
30 identification of the animal. It is within the definition of a controlled feeding according to the present invention to provide an individual animal with food ad libitum when desired.

The system according to the present invention is also capable of identifying animals which for some reasons do not get the expected predetermined amount of food within a predetermined period of time, as the identifying system may register  
5 whether all animals recognized by the system have visited the feeding hut.

In general, the monitoring, registration and control of the animals are preferable performed with standard equipment, such as ear transponders, stationary and hand held  
10 transceivers for communicating with the transponders, means for temperature registration, means for marking the animals, means for measuring the thickness of the fat layer on the back of the porkers, weights etc. This equipment is commonly commercially available and may be purchased from a number of  
15 producers, such as Schauer (Switzerland), Laprova (Denmark) or SKIOLD datamix a/s (Denmark).

In a further embodiment of the breeding system according the invention, the means for automatically separating and/or isolating an identified animal from one or more of the other  
20 animals is a separation hut comprising an inlet door for an animal entering the hut and means for directing the animal towards one of at least two outlet doors. The number of outlet doors is easily adapted to the numbers of groups of animals which should be isolated or separated. The separation  
25 may be desired based on health, heat of the animal, weight, body temperature, fat content, food consumption, etc which is registered in connection with the identified animal. The separation is easily performed by a turnable fence which is driven automatically and based on the information received in  
30 the individual animal in the separation system and which directs the animal towards the desired outlet door.

As the pigs in warm weather above 10°C-12°C need to cool down, a breeding system according to the present invention may also include a mud-hole. In addition, the pigs prefers to  
35 deliver urine and faeces to a wet area and this is utilized

by an arrangement of a mud-hole on the field so that the animals leaving the shelter (in the morning) will enter the mud-hole on their way to the means for controlled feeding. Thereby the urine and faeces from the pigs are substantially  
5 isolated in the mud-hole. In a preferred embodiment the mud-hole is movable.

In one embodiment the mud-hole has such dimensions so that it may contain at least one of said animals and having a design so that said animals are able to enter and leave the mud-  
10 hole, the mud-hole being substantially isolated in its lower part from the field with a barrier so as to substantially prevent substances including the urine and faeces contained in the mud-hole from leaking to the environment.

The mud-hole may in a further embodiment be provided with  
15 draining means for discharging parts of the contents of the mud-hole, the system further comprising connecting means, such as a pipe or a tube, connected to the draining means for leading the discharged part from the mud-hole. In a preferred embodiment, the mud-hole is connected to a waste-water  
20 treatment system, such as a natural reedbed, wherein the waste-water treatment system is connected to the mud-hole through the draining means for receiving the discharged part from the mud-hole.

The invention further relates to a mud-hole for use in a  
25 breeding system as described herein and having such dimensions so that it may contain at least one of said animals and having a design so that said animals are able to enter and leave the mud-hole, the mud-hole being substantially isolated at a lower part from the natural  
30 environment with a barrier so as to substantially prevent substances contained in the mud-hole from leaking to the environment.

A conventional reedbed system known in the art consists of waste water flowing over or through the substrate, such as

sand, gravel or soil, in which the reeds are growing. A conventional reedbed system may be of type of a horizontal flow system, in which waste water flows across the reedbed comprising suitable plants. Waste water is then fed in an  
5 inlet in one end of the system and flows slowly across the bed in a horizontal path until it reaches the outlet at the opposite end of the flow system.

In a further embodiment, a breeding system according to the present invention also comprises facilities for slaughtering  
10 the animals, the facilities positioned within or in close proximity to the fenced-in open air field area so that the time for transportation of the animals is limited to the degree possible as stressing of the animals diminish the quality of the meat. Accordingly, the facilities for  
15 slaughtering the animals is positioned at a distance to the place where the animals are living so that the time period for transportation of the animals from their living place to the facilities by ordinary transportation means, such as by a truck, does not exceed 30 min. including loading and  
20 unloading the animals onto and off the transportation means.

In order to minimize the pollution of the environment, the facilities for slaughtering the animals comprises means for collecting the waste from the slaughterhouse.

The breeding system according to any of the preceding claims  
25 may be adapted to comprise between 10 and 1000 animals. As will also be clear from the following description, the system according to the present invention involve a selection of the embodiments described such as a selection of the described huts for providing shelter for the relevant group of animals  
30 living together en a single field area only separated with suitable fences.

#### Brief description of figures

Fig. 1 shows the standard hut seen from the side,



Fig. 2 shows the standard hut seen from one end,

Fig.3 shows a cross-section of the standard hut,

Fig. 4 is a sketch of the ventilating air flow of the standard hut,

5 Fig. 5 shows the interior of a farrowing hut,

Fig. 6 shows the interior of a family hut,

Fig. 7 shows the interior of a shelter hut,

Fig. 8 shows the interior of a transponder-feeding hut,

Fig. 9 shows the interior of a separation hut,

10 Fig. 10 shows a watering hut,

Fig. 11 shows a feeding hut,

Fig. 12 shows a first part of a mobile slaughterhouse,

Fig. 13 shows a second part of a mobile slaughterhouse,

Fig. 14 shows the first and second parts of the  
15 slaughterhouse put together to a single unit,

Fig. 15 a) and b) shows a mobile mud-hole,

Fig. 16 shows the arrangements on a field of type A,

Fig. 17 shows the arrangements on a field of type B,

Fig. 18 shows the arrangements on a field of type C,

20 Fig. 19 shows the arrangements on a field of type D,

Fig. 20 shows the arrangements on a field of type E,

Fig. 21 is a flow-chart showing modifications in standard software for implementing heat control,

Fig. 22 is a flow-chart showing modification in standard software for implementing fertilizing control in case of late weaning of piglets,

Fig. 23 is a flow-chart showing modification in standard software for implementing phase-fed porkers in automatic systems.

#### 10 Detailed description of figures

The figures 1-23 illustrates a number of embodiments and details of a breeding system according to the invention.

#### Buildings for a free-range breeding system

A number of buildings and other constructions that may be used for a breeding system according to the invention are shown in Figs 1-15. These buildings and constructions are suitable for the breeding system but similar arrangements may also be applied. The building to be placed on the fields are preferably mobile which means that they may be moved from one field to another without excessive dismounting from the field. The reason for this demand is that crop should be grown on the fields every second year according the present official regulations, at least in Denmark, for environmental reasons.

A standard hut 1 is shown in Figs. 1-4 and a number of modifications of this standard hut 1 to be used for specified purposes are shown in Figs. 5-11. The outer of the standard hut 1 is shown seen from the side in Fig. 1 and from one of the ends in Fig. 2 with the outer measures indicated in millimetres. The hut 1 is at each end, see Fig. 2, provided

with a window 2 to enable ventilation of the hut 1 and to let daylight into the hut 1. The window 2 is hinged at the bottom and may be opened inwardly and locked in four different positions. The window 2 is preferably comprising two layers  
5 of transparent plastic or of glass which is relevant during periods of clod weather. The two layers reduces the loss of heat from the window 2. The hut 1 is also at each end provided with a door 3 in two parts. The upper part 4 of the door 3 is isolated on the inside with 50 mm isolation  
10 material and the lower part 5 of the door 3 may have an opening suitable for allowing passage of animals below a certain size. The hut 1 is open at the bottom. A cross-section of the standard hut 1 shown in Fig. 3 illustrates the construction of the hut 1.

15 The construction comprises a frame 6 made of square steel tubes of dimensions 100 x 100 x 3 mm but tubes of smaller dimensions may also be used. The tubes are welded together to make a solid frame for the hut 1. 47 x 100 mm laths 7 are mounted on the frame 6 and the material forming the walls are  
20 fastened to these laths 7. The walls are, from outer side to the inner, made of 100 x 25 mm compreg boards 8, 100 mm rock wool or other isolating material 9, a 0.15 mm plastic membrane 10 to prevent moisture from the inside of the house to condense on the outer part of the isolation 9, and a 12 mm  
25 plywood sheet 11. The roof comprises a number of 200 x 47 mm laths 12 on which 0.4 mm polyester-coated steel plates 13 are mounted. The roof is isolated with 200 mm rock wool or other isolating material 14.

The compreg boards 8 and the steel plates 13 are preferably  
30 of a light green colour to give a harmonic overall view of the animal-breeding arrangement in the environment. A movable part 15 of the ridge may be elevated to provide ventilation of the hut 1. The movable part 15 of the ridge may be supported in the elevated state by a hydraulic system and the  
35 elevation may either be made manually or be controlled automatically according to the temperature and/or moisture

inside the hut or according to other parameters. Such a system may also control the opening of the windows 2. Pigs, which are the preferred animals to be bred in the described breeding system, are sensible to draught but are also  
 5 sensible to high temperatures and dust, for which reason the hut preferably are adapted for ventilation. Draught along the floor where the pigs are situated is prevented by ventilating the hut by opening the windows 2 and/or the movable part 15 of the ridge. The flow of air with the windows 2 and the  
 10 movable part 15 of the ridge open is illustrated with the arrows in Fig. 4.

The chosen construction materials have a high durability, requires a minimum of maintenance and are easy to clean with a pressurized hot water cleaner. The compreg boards 8 may be  
 15 replaced with thin steel plates such as those used for the roof which would make the construction lighter and less expensive. The outer measures of the standard hut 1 may also be changed to be in accordance with the standard sizes of containers, 20, 30 or 40 feet.

20 A first modification of the standard hut 1 is the farrowing hut 16 shown in Fig. 5 as seen from above. The farrowing hut 16 may accommodate two farrowing sows for which reason the hut is divided in two parts with a 12 mm plywood sheet 17.

Each of the two parts of the farrowing hut 16 comprises a sow  
 25 retainer 18, supply of drinking water 19, 20 for the sow and for the piglets, respectively, a 500 W heating lamp 21 for the piglets and a piglet shelter 22 where the sow cannot enter due to a low roof of the piglet shelter 22. The heating lamp 21 and the piglet shelter 22 are arranged so that the  
 30 sow may see the piglets all the time when the sow is the sow retainer. The sows may enter and leave the hut by the lower parts 5 of the doors 3.

A second modification of the standard hut 1 is the family hut 23 shown in Fig. 6 for up to four sows with piglets until the

piglets are 6-7 weeks old. The family hut is divided in two parts with a 12 mm plywood sheet 24, the smaller part, approximately one third of the hut 23, being used by the piglets. The plywood sheet 24 is preventing the sows from  
 5 entering the piglets part of the hut 23 but it is provided with one or more openings at the bottom large enough for the piglets to pass to and from the sows part of the hut 23 but it . Likewise, the lower part 5 of the door 3 at the piglets side of the hut 23 is provided with an opening large enough  
 10 only for the piglets to pass. The family hut 23 has supply for drinking water 25, 26 for the sows and for the piglets, respectively.

The third version of the standard hut 1 is a shelter hut 27 shown in Fig. 7 for providing shelter to sows without piglets  
 15 or to porkers.

A fourth modification of the standard hut 1 is the transponder-feeding hut 28 for sows with means for registration and separation of the sows. The transponder-feeding hut 28 has an inlet door 29 for letting the sow enter  
 20 the hut 28, a gate 30 that closes behind the sow to prevent it from leaving the hut through the inlet door 29, two fences 31, 32 to retain the sow within the feeding box, a transceiver 33 for communicating with the transponder preferably placed on the ear of the sow, a turnable feeding  
 25 bowl 34 and two outlet doors 35, 36. The transponder-feeding hut 28 further comprises one or more containers for feed, means for leading the feed to the feeding bowl 34, motors or similar means for turning the feeding bowl 34 and for closing the gate 30 and a control unit for controlling the different  
 30 functions, such as a Personal Computer (PC). The transponder-feeding hut 28 may further comprise means for marking the sows with e.g. spray paint, means for dosing medicine to the sows, means for determining the weight of the sow and/or means for registration of the body temperature of the sow,  
 35 such as an infra red sensor. The body temperature of the sow may also be registered with a sensor placed on the

transponder. The registration of the body temperature serves both the purpose of determining whether the sow is ill and whether the sow is in heat. The transponder-feeding hut 28 may also comprise other means for determining whether the sow is in heat.

The transponder-feeding hut 28 is primarily used for automatic feeding of the sows according to their individual needs and for separation of sows for various reasons, such as illness of the animal, for insemination, for slaughtering or other reasons. The hut 28 may also be used for registration of the body temperature of the sow, to determine the weight of the sow, for administration of medicine to the sow, for marking the sow with paint etc. The hut 28 may also be provided with more than two outlet doors for enabling separation into more than two groups.

The events and functions of the transponder-feeding hut are listed in Table 1.

Event	Primary function	Secondary function
Sow enters the transponder-feeding hut 28 and approaches the feeding bowl 34	The gate 30 is closed behind the sow to prevent the sow from leaving and other sows from entering the hut 28	
Sow puts its head into the feeding bowl 34	Transponder is identified by the transceiver 33	The body temperature of the sow may be registered (optional)

Event	Primary function	Secondary function
Sow eats and keeps its head into the feeding bowl	Feed according to the sows feeding programme is lead into the feeding bowl in portions	Medicine may be administered into the feed (optional). Other measures of whether the sow is in heat (optional). Marking of the sow with spray paint (optional)
5 Sow has finished eating and moves the head out of feeding bowl 34	The feeding bowl 34 is turned either right or left if the transceiver 33 does not obtain response from the transponder for more than 20 seconds	The PC controls to which side the bowl 34 is turned depending on whether the sow should be separated
10 Sow leaves hut 28 through outlet door 35 or 36 to field or separation area	The gate 30 is opened 30 seconds after the feeding bowl 34 has turned to let the next sow into the hut 28	The next sow may push the previous one out if it does not leave by itself

Table 1: Events and functions of the transponder-feeding hut

15 A fifth modification of the standard hut 1 is the separation hut 37 for determining the weight of and separating the porkers of which separation hut 37 an embodiment is shown in fig. 9. The separation hut 37 comprises an inlet door 38, a

first gate 39, a weight 40, a transceiver 41 for communicating with the transponder e.g. placed on the ear of the porker, a second gate 42, two fences 43, 44 to retain the porker within the weighting box, three turnable fences 45, 5 46, 47 for directing the porker towards the selected outlet door. The separation hut 37 is here shown with three outlet doors 48, 49, 50 for enabling separation of porkers into three different areas but the number of groups into which the porkers can be separated may be as desired. The separation 10 hut 37 may further comprise means for measuring the thickness of the fat layer on the back of the porkers, means for marking the porkers with e.g. spray paint and/or means for registration of the body temperature of the porker, such as an infra red sensor. The body temperature of the porker may 15 alternatively be registered with a sensor placed on the transponder. The body temperature serves as an indicator for whether the animal is ill.

The separation hut 37 is primarily used for registration of the weight of the porkers and for separation of porkers for 20 various reasons, such as separation due to illness or separation for slaughtering. Each porker on a field passes the separation hut 37 once a day and the capacity of the separation hut is about 500 porkers per day. The separation hut may also be used for separating the porkers to different 25 feeding places with different feed according to the weight of the individual porker, a so-called phase-feeding programme where different sizes of porkers are mixed on the same field. The phase-feeding programme is described elsewhere in this document.

30 The events and functions of the separation hut are listed in Table 2.

Event	Primary function	Secondary function
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	Porker enters the separation hut 37	The first gate 39 is closed behind the porker to prevent it from leaving and other porkers to enter the hut 37	
5	Porker approaches the second gate 42 which is locked	Transponder is identified by the transceiver 41	Body temperature of porker may be registered (optional). Marking of porker with spray paint (optional). PC controls the position of the turnable fences 45, 46, 47
10	Second gate 42 is opened, porker leaves the hut 37 through outlet door 48, 49, 50	First gate 39 is opened 30 seconds after the second gate 42 is opened to let the next porker into the hut 37	The next porker may push the previous one out if it does not leave by itself

Table 2: Events and functions of the separation hut 37

A sixth modification of the standard hut 1 is the watering hut 51 as shown in Fig. 10. The watering hut is equipped with a 15 cubic metre water tank 52 and a number of drinking bowls 53 for the animals. The water tank 52 may be equipped with means for heating the water to prevent it from freezing during periods of cold weather. The approximate drinking water consumption is for porkers 18 litre/day in the summer and 9 litre/day in the winter period and for sows with piglets 30 litre/day.

A seventh modification is the feeding hut 54 as shown in Fig. 11. The feeding hut is equipped with a 15 cubic metre feed tank 55 and a feeding bowl 56 for the animals. The ridge of the feeding hut 54 may not be elevated because pipe stubs for filling the feed tank 55 are mounted on the ridge. The feeding hut 54 has two doors 57, 58 for the porkers to enter and leave the feeding hut 54. The doors 57, 58 may optionally be one-way doors such that the porkers enters through one door and leaves the hut 54 through the other in order to ensure a passing direction for the porkers.

#### Mobile slaughterhouse

A mobile slaughterhouse according to the invention that optionally may be used in connection with the breeding system is shown in Figs. 12-14. The purpose of using a mobile slaughterhouse is that the transportation time for the porkers from the field to the slaughterhouse and thereby the physical and mental stress on the porkers may be reduced significantly. Transport time for the porkers to the slaughterhouse should for the well-being of the animals be minimized and should be kept below 30 min.

The pigs must be slaughtered immediately after arrival to the slaughterhouse and should not be subjected to forcible means such as electric shocks from powered batons or twisting of their tails.

The mobile slaughterhouse must comply with the official regulations. These regulations are in Denmark less restrictive for small slaughterhouses than the regulations for the larger, authorized slaughterhouses. However, the small slaughterhouses has restrictions on the number of animals that may be slaughtered, not more than 100 pigs per week and not more than 5000 pigs per year and the small slaughterhouses may only supply meat for the home marked.

The mobile slaughterhouse comprises two parts, the first part for killing the animals, removal of hair etc. and removal of abdominal organs, the second part mainly for cool storage of the meat and waste from the slaughter process. All waste from the process, such as abdominal organs, waste water etc., are either kept in the mobile slaughterhouse for later destruction or led to local destruction facilities, such as a waste water treatment plant.

The first part 59 of the mobile slaughterhouse is shown on Fig. 12, comprising a lift 60 for lifting the pigs from the ground, a horizontal bar 61 near the ceiling for supporting the carcasses, a blood drainage bowl 62 for collecting blood from the carcass, a scalding tub 63, a cleaning unit 64 for removal of hair and cleaning of the outer surface of the carcass, a second unit 65 where the carcass is opened on the abdominal side and the abdominal organs are removed, a third unit 66 where the remaining part of the intestines, such as lungs, throat etc. are removed from the carcass, an apparatus 67 for supplying the mobile slaughterhouse with hot water and steam and a passage 68 for the personal of the slaughterhouse.

The second part 69 of the mobile slaughterhouse comprises a first cool storage room 70 for storing waste from the slaughter process, a unit 71 for splitting the carcass in two half parts, a second cool storage room 72 for storing the half parts of the carcass and a horizontal bar 73 for supporting the carcass.

The first part 59 and the second part 69 of the mobile slaughterhouse may be connected to a whole unit as shown in Fig. 14. An opening 74 of the first part 59 fits with an opening 75 of the second part 69 to form a passage between the first part 59 and the second part 69. The two horizontal bars 61, 73 will also fit together to form a single transportation line for the supported carcasses.

### Mobile mud-holes

The fields on which the pigs are held should be provided with mud-holes where the animals can cool themselves during periods of hot weather and where they can cover their skin with a layer of mud to prevent a sunburn. It is generally  
 5 recommended for the well-being of the pigs that mud-holes are established on all fields where pigs are held. The pigs will, if they do not have access to a mud-hole, try to make one themselves by wallowing on a moist area of the field.

10 A mobile mud-hole, according to the invention, that optionally may be used as part of the breeding system is proposed. The mobile mud-hole has a solid membrane at the bottom and sides so as to substantially prevent the contents of the mud-hole from leaking to the environment. The membrane  
 15 at the bottom must be resistant to the feet of the pigs so that it will not be worn or perforated when the pigs uses the mud-hole. An example of a mobile mud-hole according to the invention is shown in Fig. 15 a) as viewed from above and in Fig. 15 b) as viewed in a cross-section. The mud-hole 76 has  
 20 a chassis 77 made out of an open standard 20 feet steel-container of which the openings have closed by welding so that the mud-hole 76 may contain water. The animal may enter the mud-hole 76 from a ramp at one side 78 and leave by a ramp at the other side 79. These ramps are not shown on the  
 25 figure. A platform 80 is placed inside the mud-hole 76 at the end where the animals enters and leaves the mud-hole 76 and a ramp 81 is leading from the platform 80 to a part of the mud-hole 76 where the water is deeper 82, about 60 cm. The surface of the water is about 20 cm above the surface of the  
 30 platform 80. The animals may use the deeper part 82 for bathing and cooling during periods of hot weather.

The mud-hole 76 is advantageously arranged on the field so that the pigs pass through the mud-hole when they leave their shelter. Observations of pigs have shown that their  
 35 elimination behaviour will be influenced by the contact with

water so that they will mainly urinate but also defecate in the mud-hole when they pass it, the mud-hole 76 functions therefore also as a kind of pig toilet. The latter especially takes place in the morning when the pigs leaves the shelter where they have slept. The pig needs to eliminate and will, according to studies, do so at a moist area close to their sleeping area. The pigs will therefore be induced to urinate and optionally also defecate when they pass the about 20 cm deep water on their way from the shelter and to the field and feeding facilities. Furthermore, the pigs will also urinate and defecate in the mud-hole when they use it for cooling and mud-bathing. The pigs are also, according to studies, induced to eliminate when they are close to other pigs in order to mark their presence on an area, for which reason the mud-holes should be placed where the pigs are close to each other.

The mud-hole 76 has means for draining the contents and means for filling it with water. The contents of the mud-hole 76 is frequently partly drained to a waste water treatment plant, such as a constructed wetland etc., and the mud-hole 76 is then refilled with water. At least a part of the excrements from the pigs is in this way removed from the breeding system without loading the environment and the official field area demands for free-range pigs for environmental reasons may therefore be reduced which is very important for the rentability of a free-range breeding system for pigs. The part of the excrements that is removed via the mud-hole 76 depends on several factors but the experiences until now show that the part is of the order of 25-50% of the total amount of excrements.

#### General arrangement on the field

The entire production unit comprising one or several separate fields is placed on a suitable agricultural area, preferably on marginal ground. The field is covered with grass when the

pigs are let onto it, both for providing supplementary feed for the pigs and for converting the excrements from the pigs into grass so as to reduce the loading of the surrounding environment.

- 5 The production unit area is enclosed by a fence of a height of approximately 1,2 m and an electric fence, the fences must be in accordance with the regulations imposed by the relevant veterinary authorities, and the production unit area may be divided into several smaller fields.
- 10 The arrangement of each field depends on whether it is intended for animals porkers or sows, whether the sows are pregnant or not, or whether they have piglets.

In order to facilitate different activities in connection with the pigs, such as controlled feeding, detection of their position in the field, controlled leaving of and return to the pig huts, selection for insemination and for slaughtering or monitoring of the animals, the entire pig stock, i.e. sows and porkers, is provided with earmarks containing transponders. The transponders may also be equipped with means for determining and transmitting the body temperature of the pig.

Examples of different types of fields that are adapted for different groups of animals are shown on Figs. 16-20. The general idea behind the design of the field types is that it from the arrangement of feeding facilities and shelter for the pigs is ensured that a suitable part of the field is used by the pigs so that wear on the field and delivering of excrements is not concentrated on smaller parts of the full area.

- 30 Sows from 7 days before to 14 days after farrowing.

The sows are moved a field of type E, see Fig. 20, to a field 83 of type A as shown in Fig. 16, approximately 7 days before

the expected farrowing, so as to let the animal get acquainted with the new surroundings. The sows may be moved by means of a transportation box and a truck, in a transportation box provided with wheels or they may walk from one field to the next. These fields 83 are each equipped with a farrowing hut 84 such as the one 16 shown in Fig. 5, and the fields 83 are arranged around a common field 85 with feeding facilities 86, such as a transponder feeding hut 28 as shown in Fig. 8 or a feeding hut 54 as shown in Fig. 11. Each field 83 is separated from the adjacent fields with a fence 87 which also encloses the field at the end away from the common field 85.

Considering the presence of piglets, the pig houses are separated from each other by a further fence 88 of a height of approximately 10 cm which has the purpose of keeping the piglets within the enclosed field. This fence 88 also prevents the piglets from entering the common field 85.

Each field 83 also comprises a mud-hole 90 placed away from the common field 85 behind the farrowing hut 84. The mud-holes may be of the type shown on Fig. 15, but the environmental load on this type of fields is low and the demand for reducing this load is limited. An arrangement of the elements on the field 83 for ensuring that the whole area of the field 83 is used by the pigs is for the same reason not necessary.

The feeding facilities 86 are provided with water and electricity and both the feeding facilities 86 and the farrowing huts 84 are preferably placed in the vicinity of an access road 89.

Plenty of straw is supplied to the sow so that it may begin nest-building 2-3 days before farrowing. The sow is placed in the sow retainer 18 the last days before the farrowing, but is let out into the field 83 for one hour twice a day. The heating lamps 21 and the lights inside the hut 84 are

switched on and the ventilation of the hut 84 may be reduces when the state of the sows udder indicates that the sow is about to farrow. Farrowing normally progresses without problems since the sow is in good shape due to its free-range  
 5 life. However, human assistance may be required during the farrowing, e.g. if a piglet stuck inside the sow and the sow retainer may in these cases prevent the person assisting the sow rom being bidden or otherwise harmed by the sow.

The piglets, 8-16 in a litter, will soon after the farrowing  
 10 learn to move under the heating lamps 21. The sow cannot enter the piglet shelter 22 or the area under the heating lamps 21 because it is fixed in the sow retainer 18, which prevents piglets from being overlaid by the sow. The sow is released form the sow retainer 18 2-3 days after the  
 15 farrowing and may thereafter move freely in the hut 84. The piglets are let out into the field 83 4-10 days after the farrowing, depending on the whether. The piglets are ear marked with the sows number, receive a dose of vitamins etc. on the first day after the farrowing and the male piglets are  
 20 castrated 3-7 days after the farrowing.

The sow has free access to water inside the farrowing hut 84 and are fed in the feeding hut 86. The farrowing hut 84 may accommodate two sows.

#### Sows with piglets until 6th week after farrowing

25 The sow together with its piglets are moved to a field 91 of type B, see Fig. 17, equipped with family huts 92 such as the ones 23 shown in Fig. 6, 3 weeks after the farrowing. The sows are fed in a feeding hut 93, which may be a transponder feeding hut 28 of the type shown in Fig. 8, and the piglets  
 30 are fed once a day in the family hut 92. Water is supplied to both sows and piglets inside the family hut 92. A separation area 94 may be located adjacent to the feeding hut 93 for sows that for some reason, such as illness, are separated from the group of sows.



The field 91 is provided with mud-holes 95 that optionally are mobile mud-holes 76 of the type shown in Fig. 15. Waste water from the mud-holes 95 may be let to facilities 96 for storage of the waste water or for treatment of it, such as a constructed wetland or reedbeds.

The whole field 91 is enclosed by a fence 97 to prevent sows and piglets from leaving the field 91. The field 91 has a fence 98 arranged so that the sows are forced to pass most of the entire area of the field 91 in order to move between the family huts 92 and the feeding facilities 93. A fence 99 may be arranged around the family huts 92 and the mud-holes 76 allowing the piglets to pass but enforcing the sows to pass the mud-holes 76 when entering and leaving the family huts 92 so as to make the sows urinate and defecate in the mud-holes 96. Another fence 100 is arranged so that the piglets are prevented from entering the feeding area 101 for the sows.

The piglets are weaned six weeks after the farrowing, at which time the sows are transferred to a field of type D, see Fig. 19. The piglets stays in the family huts 92 until they reach a weight of about 25 kg. The piglets are now called porkers.

#### Porkers until slaughtering

The porkers are, when they have reached a weight of about 25 kg about 8 weeks after the farrowing, transferred to a field 102 of type C, see Fig. 18, at which time a transponder is fastened to the right ear of each porker in order to provide unique identification of the individual animal. The field 102 is equipped with shelter huts 103, such as the ones shown in Fig. 7 for providing shelter for the porkers. The field comprises mud-holes 104 which preferably are of a mobile type and of a construction that substantially prevents the contents of the mud-hole from spilling into the environment as the mobile mud-hole 76 shown in Fig. 15. The area where the shelter huts 103 are situated also comprises a watering

hut 105, e.g. of the type 51 shown in Fig. 10 and the shelter huts 103, the watering hut 105 and the mud-holes 104 are enclosed by a fence 106 to ensure that the porkers pass the mud-holes 104 when they leave the shelter huts 103, similar  
5 to the arrangement in field type B.

The field 102 comprises a separation and feeding area 107 with a separation hut 108 where the porkers are separated into the separation area 109 if they are ill, are to be slaughtered or for other reasons, or are led to the feeding  
10 huts 110, 111, 112. The porkers may in the shown embodiment be led to three feeding huts 110, 111, 112 according to their weight which is control parameter for which stage of a phase-feeding programme they belong to. This embodiment is relevant if porkers of different sizes are living together on a field  
15 102. Alternatively, only one feeding hut 110 is required if all porkers on a field 102 are of approximately the same size. The porkers enters a closure 113 when they leave the feeding huts 110, 111, 112 from which closure they may enter the open field through a one-way gate 114.

20 The separation hut 108 are equipped with means for identifying each porker, such as e.g. a transponder-reading system, and may further have means for registration of when a porker passes the separation hut 108 in order to monitor the behaviour of the individual porker, means for weighting the  
25 porkers and register the weight in a registration system, means for registration of the body temperature of the porkers, means for measuring the thickness of the fat layer on the back of the porkers and/or means for marking the porkers with e.g. spray paint.

30 The field of type C is also equipped with a fence 115 arranged so that the porkers are forced to pass most of the entire area of the field 102 in order to move between the shelter huts 103 and the separating and feeding area 107.

The number of porkers per shelter hut varies during the period from 50 porkers at the beginning to 25 porkers at the end.

#### Sows after weaning

5 The sows are after weaning placed in a field 116 of type D as illustrated in Fig. 19, where they are separated from the pregnant sows. The sows will naturally come into heat 5-7 days after weaning of the piglets. However, the free-range sows will often not come into heat by themselves in a period  
10 of the year, in northern Europe such as Denmark typically from July to December since they live out in the open, for which reason the sows are fed 2-3 times the ordinary amount of feed, are given a vitamin injection, are placed together with other sows that are about to come into heat and are  
15 optionally placed where they may see, hear and smell a boar. These changes will normally induce the sow to come into heat whereafter it is artificially inseminated twice. A number of sows are inseminated at the same time to facilitate that differences in the size of the litters may be reduced on the  
20 second day after farrowing by moving piglets from one sow to another.

The field 116 is equipped with a number of shelter huts 117, such as the ones 27 shown in Fig. 7 for providing shelter for the sows. The field 116 comprises one or more mud-holes 118  
25 which preferably are of a mobile type of a construction that substantially prevents the contents of the mud-hole from spilling into the environment as the mobile mud-hole 76 shown in Fig. 15. The shelter huts 117 and the mud-holes 118 are enclosed by a fence to ensure that the sows pass the mud-  
30 holes 118 when they leave the shelter huts 117, similar to the arrangement in field type B and C. The field may further be equipped with a shelter hut 119 and a mud-hole 120 for a boar that is not allowed to mix with the sows for which reason a fence 121 is enclosing the area for the boar.

The field comprises a watering hut 122, e.g. of the type 51 shown in Fig. 10, a feeding hut 123, preferably a transponder-feeding hut, e.g. of the type 28 shown in Fig. 8, where the sows are fed according to their individual need and programme and an enclosure 124 for separated sows.

The field of type D is also equipped with a fence 121A arranged so that the sows are forced to pass most of the entire area of the field 122 in order to move between the shelter huts 117 and the feeding hut 123 and the watering hut 122.

The feeding hut 123 is equipped with means for identifying each sow, such as e.g. a transponder-reading system, and may optionally also have means for registration of when a sow passes the feeding hut 123 in order to monitor the behaviour of the individual sow, means for weighting the sows and register the weight in a registration system, means for registration of the body temperature of the sows, means for administering medicine to the sows and/or means for marking the sows with e.g. spray paint. Further, the feeding hut 123 may have means for separating a sow due to various reasons, such as the sow being ill, the sow being in heat etc.

#### Pregnant sows

After insemination, the sow is transferred to a field 125 of type E as shown on Fig. 20. A number of pregnant sows are placed on the field 125 together with one or more boars and the sow will stay there for about 110 days until about one week before farrowing at which time it is moved to a field of type A, see Fig. 16.

The field 125 is equipped with a number of shelter huts 126, such as the ones 27 shown in Fig. 7 for providing shelter for the animals. The field 125 comprises one or more mud-holes 127 which preferably are of a mobile type of a construction that substantially prevents the contents of the mud-hole from

spilling into the environment as the mobile mud-hole 76 shown in Fig. 15. The shelter huts 126 and the mud-holes 127 are enclosed by a fence 128 to ensure that the animals pass the mud-holes 127 when they leave the shelter huts 126, similar  
 5 to the arrangement in field type B, C and D.

The sows in the field 125 of type E are preferably being fed individually in a transponder feeding hut 129 according to a feeding programme, similar to the arrangement in field D with the same options as for the feeding hut 129. The feeding of  
 10 the pregnant sows is very important to ensure that the piglets develop properly. The field 125 also comprises a separation area 130 and a watering hut 131. The sows in this field 125 may further be separated because the farrowing is near, about one week before. The sows are moved from here to  
 15 a field of type 2 approximately a week before expected farrowing.

The field of type E is also equipped with a fence 132 arranged so that the animals are forced to pass most of the entire area of the field 125 in order to move between the  
 20 shelter huts 126 and the feeding hut 129 and the watering hut 131.

#### Phase-feeding programme

The porkers are during a phase-feeding programme fed with typical 3-6 different types of mixed feed, the change from  
 25 one type to the next being dependent on their weight. The benefit of phase-feeding is that each type of mixed feed is composed for porkers of a particular size and weight, for which reason the porker utilize an optimal amount of protein, vitamin and other nutrition in the feed. This means that a  
 30 smaller amount of feed is consumed by the porker for it to reach a certain weight and that the amount of e.g. phosphor and calcium in the excrements is reduced which again means that a smaller field area is needed for receiving the

excrement in order to keep the environmental load below certain limits.

The porkers are in conventional breeding systems kept in the same pigsty from they reach a weight of about 25 kg and until  
5 they are ready for slaughtering and they are all fed by the same automatic feeding system. The introduction of a phase-feeding programme requires that the pigs are either moved several times between sties with different feeding systems or that one or more additional automatic feeding system are  
10 installed parallel to the existing system.

A phase-feeding programme is easily incorporated in the breeding system according to the invention. The porkers in one field are all of the same size so that their feeding hut is reloaded with mixed feed of the type according to the  
15 average weight of the porkers. Alternatively, the porkers in one field are mixed in sizes and they are in the separation hut separated to two ore more feeding huts according to the weight of the individual porker.

#### Monitoring, registration and control programmes

20 The monitoring, registration and control of the animals are performed with standard equipment, such as ear transponders, stationary and hand held transceivers for communicating with the transponders, means for temperature registration, means for marking the animals, means for measuring the thickness of  
25 the fat layer on the back of the porkers, weights etc. This equipment is commonly commercially available and may by purchased from a number of producers, such as Schauer (Switzerland), Laprova (Denmark) or SKIOLD datamix a/s (Denmark).

30 The software for controlling the necessary processes are also commonly commercially available and may be purchased from a number of producers. An example of a software producer is AgroSoft (Denmark). However, the software must be modified

in order to fulfil the special demands for functioning with a highly automated free-range pig-breeding system.

Flow-charts for modifications performed according to the invention in standard software are shown in Figs. 21-23 as  
5 examples of how the required functionalities may be obtained. These modifications could be implemented in any software for monitoring, registration and/or control of animals in a breeding system.

The flow-chart in Fig. 21 illustrates a modification of a  
10 programme controlling a transponder feeding and separation system such as the one installed in the transponder feeding hut as shown in Fig. 8. The purpose of the modification is to include a new separation code for sows that are in heat which is detected by a measurement of the body temperature of the  
15 sow. The modification is given in the column beginning with "PLC reading sow temperature". The temperature of the sow is compared to the average of the body temperatures of the sows measured recently in order to compensate for variations in outdoor temperature. In case the body temperature is more  
20 than 1.5 degrees Celsius higher than the mean body temperature, the sow is deemed to be in heat and a separation code for the sow is set and it is separated, either immediately or at a later time.

The flow-chart shown in Fig. 22 illustrates a modification  
25 that is needed due to the fact that the piglets are weaned after six weeks instead of after three weeks, which is common in traditional pig-breeding systems. Therefore, the sow may come into heat before the piglets are weaned, that is between three and six weeks after farrowing. This is not an option in  
30 standard software where it is a demand for entering fertilizing data that the removal of piglets have been registered.

The new functionality implemented in the software is that the sow in the period between three and six weeks after farrowing

may be registered as being in heat and fertilizing data may also be registered, before the registration of removal of piglets have been made.

The flow-chart shown in Fig. 23 illustrates the modifications  
 5 needed to obtain a monitoring and control system for porkers that are fed according to a phase-feeding programme. Each porker is uniquely identified with a transponder and the porker is identified and the weight, and optionally the body temperature and thickness of the fat layer, is registered  
 10 when the porker enters the separation and registration system, such as the system installed in the separation hut 37 shown in Fig. 9. The porker may be put on a list of porkers to be slaughtered if its weight exceeds a given limit, in this case 120 kg. Porkers on the slaughter-list may be given  
 15 a separation code for slaughtering. The body temperature is compared to a mean body temperature and the porker is given a separation code for illness if its body temperature deviates more than a given limit from the mean temperature. Further, the porkers may be led to different feeding facilities  
 20 according to their weight and a phase-feeding programme. The porkers may, in the example shown in Fig. 23, be separated for feeding in three groups, 25-45 kg, 45-65 kg and 65-125 kg.

The purpose of employing a monitoring, registration and  
 25 separation system for porkers is also to ensure that a high quality level of the meat can be guaranteed and that animals that are ill, which may be detected by deviation in temperature, declination in growth rate or absence from feeding or by other indications, are separated for treatment  
 30 or destruction. This function is also important for ensuring the well-being of the animals.

#### Example of breeding system for producing 1500 porkers/year

An example is given for a breeding system according to the invention for producing 1500 porkers per year. The porkers



are being fed according to a phase-feeding programme with six types of mixed feed and the amount of feed is measured in the common standard Feed Unit (FU).

Feed consumption:

5	70 sows/boar producing 22 piglet per sow per year and eating 1320 FU/year	92,400 FU
	1500 piglets from farrowing to 30 kg	
	2.2 FU per kg growth	
	Free-range addition 8%	79,380 FU
10	1500 porkers from 30 kg to 45 kg	
	2.4 FU per kg growth	
	Free-range addition 8%	58,320 FU
	1500 porkers from 45 kg to 65 kg	
	2.7 FU per kg growth	
15	Free-range addition 8%	87,480 FU
	1500 porkers from 65 kg to 125 kg	
	3.0 FU per kg growth	
	Free-range addition 8%	291,600 FU
	Total feed consumption/year	609,180 FU
20	Total feed consumption/kg porker	3.25 FU

Field area demands:

- The fields may, according to the present official regulations in Denmark, be loaded with 20,000 FU/hectare/year if pigs are kept on the field every second year and a nitrate-consuming crop is grown the years in between. It is also a demand that grass has been growing on the field at least one year before the pigs are let onto the field. The grass is preferably sown simultaneously with the nitrate-consuming crop. Therefore, the field area demand for the breeding system is one hectare

per 10,000 FU/year since the fields may be used for keeping pigs on half of the time at the most.

The breeding system is preferably split into two parts: a first part where the sows (and boars) are kept as well as the piglets until they reach a weight of about 25-30 kg and a second part for the porkers. This first part of the breeding system has the largest need for humane interaction in connection with farrowing, insemination and tending of the piglet. The piglets are sensitive to illness etc. and may e.g. easily catch diarrhoea which raise demands for treatment and care. This first part of the breeding system has a field area demand, according to the previous calculations and numbers, of 18 hectare.

The second part of the breeding system demands much less humane interaction and is to a higher degree automatic. This part may very well be situated at a distance from the first part and may be a completely separate production unit from the first part, except that porkers are delivered from a first part to a second part. The porkers are marked with a transponder before being delivered to the second part and relevant data for the individual porker may also be delivered from the first part to the second part. The second part of the breeding system has a field area demand, according to the previous calculations and numbers, of 44 hectare.

It should be noted that the Danish official demands for field areas for free-range pigs are below the official demands of the European Union for which reason the mention demands probably will increase in the future. On the other hand, the demands for field area may be reduced if the mobile mud-hole is used to collect a part of the excrement from the pigs if this effect is documented properly to the relevant authorities.

## CLAIMS

1. A breeding system for use in an open air environment for a number of animals, such as pigs, and comprising
- a) means for providing shelter for the animals
  - 5 b) means for automatically identifying an individual animal,
  - c) means for controlled feeding of the animals,
  - d) means for automatically separating and/or isolating an identified animal from one or more of the other
  - 10 animals,
  - e) a fenced-in open air field area wherein the means a) to d) are arranged,
  - f) optionally a facility for slaughtering the animals,
  - g) optionally at least one device for containing water, a
  - 15 so-called "mud-hole" optionally connected to a waste treatment plant.
2. A breeding system according to claim 1 wherein the means for providing shelter for the animals is a hut for pigs, the hut being adapted according to the sex, age and number of
- 20 animals for which the hut is providing shelter.
3. A breeding system according to claim 2 wherein the means for providing shelter for the animals is a farrowing hut for pigs adapted for farrowing, the farrowing hut comprising at least one sow retainer and at least one piglet shelter.
- 25 4. A breeding system according to claim 2 wherein the means for providing shelter for the animals is a family hut for pigs adapted for housing at least one sow with piglets of the age up to about 6-7 weeks, the hut being divided into at least two parts, one part allowing the piglets to be
- 30 separated from another part housing the sow or sows, the separation being by means of e.g. a separating sheet with an opening having such dimensions that the sows, but not the piglets, are prevented from passing through the opening.

5. A breeding system according to claim 2 wherein the means for providing shelter for the animals is a standard hut for pigs adapted for a number of sows or porkers.

6. A breeding system according to claim 2 wherein the means  
5 for providing shelter for the animals further comprises a feeding hut for pigs adapted for feeding the pigs by a transponder-feeding, the hut comprising an inlet door and an outlet door and optionally a gate between the inlet and outlet doors preventing the animal from leaving the hut  
10 through the inlet door.

7. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims wherein the means for automatically identifying an individual animal comprises a mark or a label connected to the animal, the mark or label comprising and/or obtaining information  
15 which is automatically registered by a registration unit.

8. A breeding system according to claim 7 wherein the means for automatically identifying an individual animal comprises a mark or a label connected to the animal, the mark or label comprising and/or obtaining information which is send to the  
20 registration unit.

9. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims wherein the means for automatically identifying an individual animal comprises a label or a mark fastened on the animal, such as on the ear.

25 10. A breeding system according to any of claims 7 to 9 wherein the registration unit is activated by the presence of the animal bearing the mark when the animal is located in or is entering a feeding hut such as the one described in claim 6.

30 11. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims wherein the means for controlled feeding of the animal

is electronically connected with the means for automatically identifying the individual animal.

12. A breeding system according to claim 11 wherein the means for controlled feeding of the animal automatically provides  
5 an identified animal with a specific amount and mixture of food based on the identification of the animal.

13. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims wherein the means for controlled feeding of the animal automatically recognize whether the individual animal is  
10 provided with a specific amount of food within a predetermined period of time.

14. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims wherein the means for automatically separating and/or isolating an identified animal from one or more of the other  
15 animals is a separation hut comprising an inlet door for an animal entering the hut and means for directing the animal towards one of at least two outlet doors.

15. A breeding system according to claim 14 wherein the means for directing the animal toward one of the outlets doors  
20 comprises a turnable fence.

16. A breeding system according to any of claims 14 and 15 wherein the means for directing the animal toward one of the outlets doors is driven automatically.

17. A breeding system according to any of claims 14 to 16  
25 wherein the means for directing the animal toward one of the outlets doors is driven automatically based on one or more information concerning weight, body temperature, fat content, food consumption and identification of the individual animal.

18. A breeding system according to any of claims 14 to 17  
30 wherein the separation hut is combined with a feeding hut, such as the one described in claim 6.

19. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims further comprising one or more means selected from means for measuring the weight of an identified animal, means for controlling the content/degree of subcutaneous fat on  
5 selected areas of an identified animal, and means for controlling body temperature of an identified animal.
20. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims further comprising means for registering any possible medical or other treatment with respect to any of dosage,  
10 time and type of treatment.
21. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims wherein the means for providing shelter is a hut substantially provided with isolated shelter walls.
22. A breeding system according to any of the preceding  
15 claims wherein the means for providing shelter further comprises means for ventilation.
23. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims wherein the means for providing shelter is a hut placed directly on the ground.
- 20 24. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims wherein the means for providing shelter is a movable hut.
25. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims comprising a mud-hole arranged on the field so that  
25 the animals leaving the shelter will enter the mud-hole on their way to the means for controlled feeding of the animals.
26. A breeding system according to claim 25 wherein the mud-hole has such dimensions so that it may contain at least one of said animals and having a design so that said animals are  
30 able to enter and leave the mud-hole, the mud-hole being substantially isolated in its lower part from the field with

a barrier so as to substantially prevent substances contained in the mud-hole from leaking to the environment.

27. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims comprising a mud-hole with draining means for  
5 discharging parts of the contents of the mud-hole, the system further comprising connecting means, such as a pipe or a tube, connected to the draining means for leading the discharged part from the mud-hole.

28. A breeding system according to claim 27 comprising a mud-  
10 hole connected to a waste-water treatment system, such as a natural reedbed, wherein the waste-water treatment system is connected to the mud-hole through the draining means for receiving the discharged part from the mud-hole.

29. A breeding system according to any of the preceding  
15 claims comprising a mud-hole with means for adding liquid to the mud-hole.

30. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims comprising a mud-hole which is movable.

31. A breeding system according to claim 30 wherein the  
20 movable mud-hole is placed on the field without removing the field material or digging holes and in such a way that the surface of the field is substantially protected from damage from the mud-hole or from the animals entering the mud-hole.

32. A breeding system according to any of the preceding  
25 claims comprising facilities for slaughtering the animals positioned within or in close proximity to the fenced-in open air field area.

33. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims comprising facilities for slaughtering the animals  
30 positioned at a distance to the place where the animals are living so that the time period for transportation of the

animals from their living place to the facilities by ordinary transportation means, such as by a truck, does not exceed 30 min. including loading and unloading the animals onto and off the transportation means.

- 5 34. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims comprising facilities for slaughtering the animals wherein the facilities comprises means for collecting the waste from the slaughtering facilities.

- 10 35. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims further comprising means for detecting and selecting and animal ready for slaughtering.

36. A breeding system according to any of the preceding claims comprising between 10 and 1000 animals.

- 15 37. A mud-hole for use in a breeding system as described in any of the preceding claims having such dimensions so that it may contain at least one of said animals and having a design so that said animals are able to enter and leave the mud-hole, the mud-hole being substantially isolated at a lower part from the natural environment with a barrier so as to  
20 substantially prevent substances contained in the mud-hole from leaking to the environment.



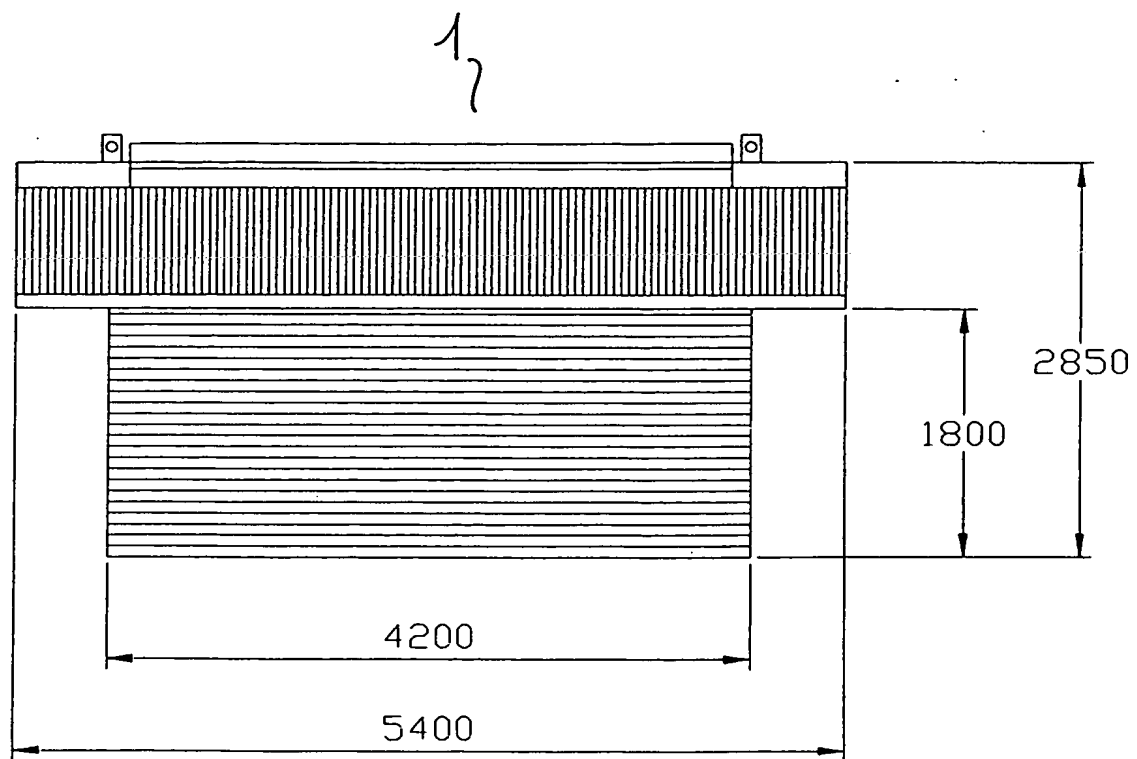


Fig. 1

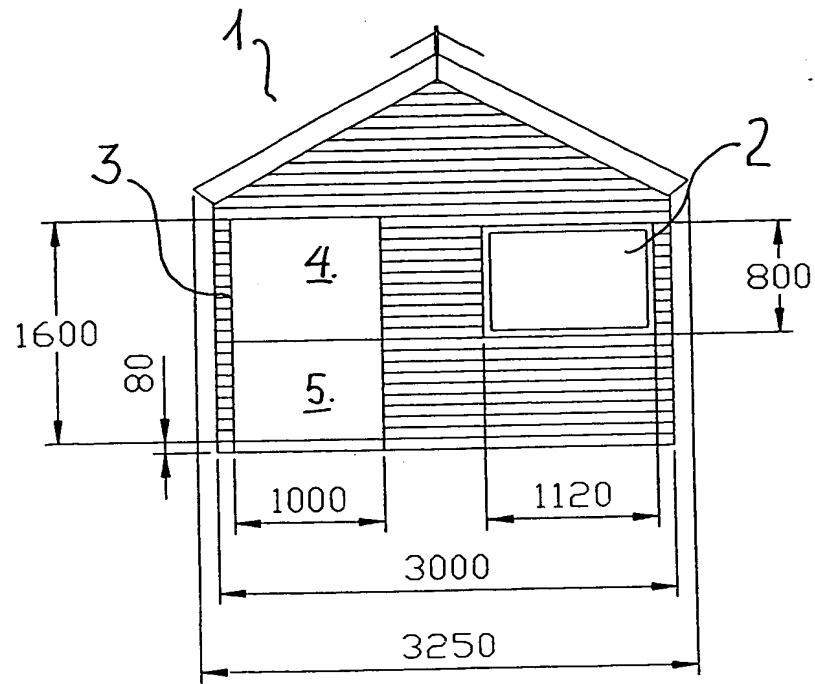


Fig. 2

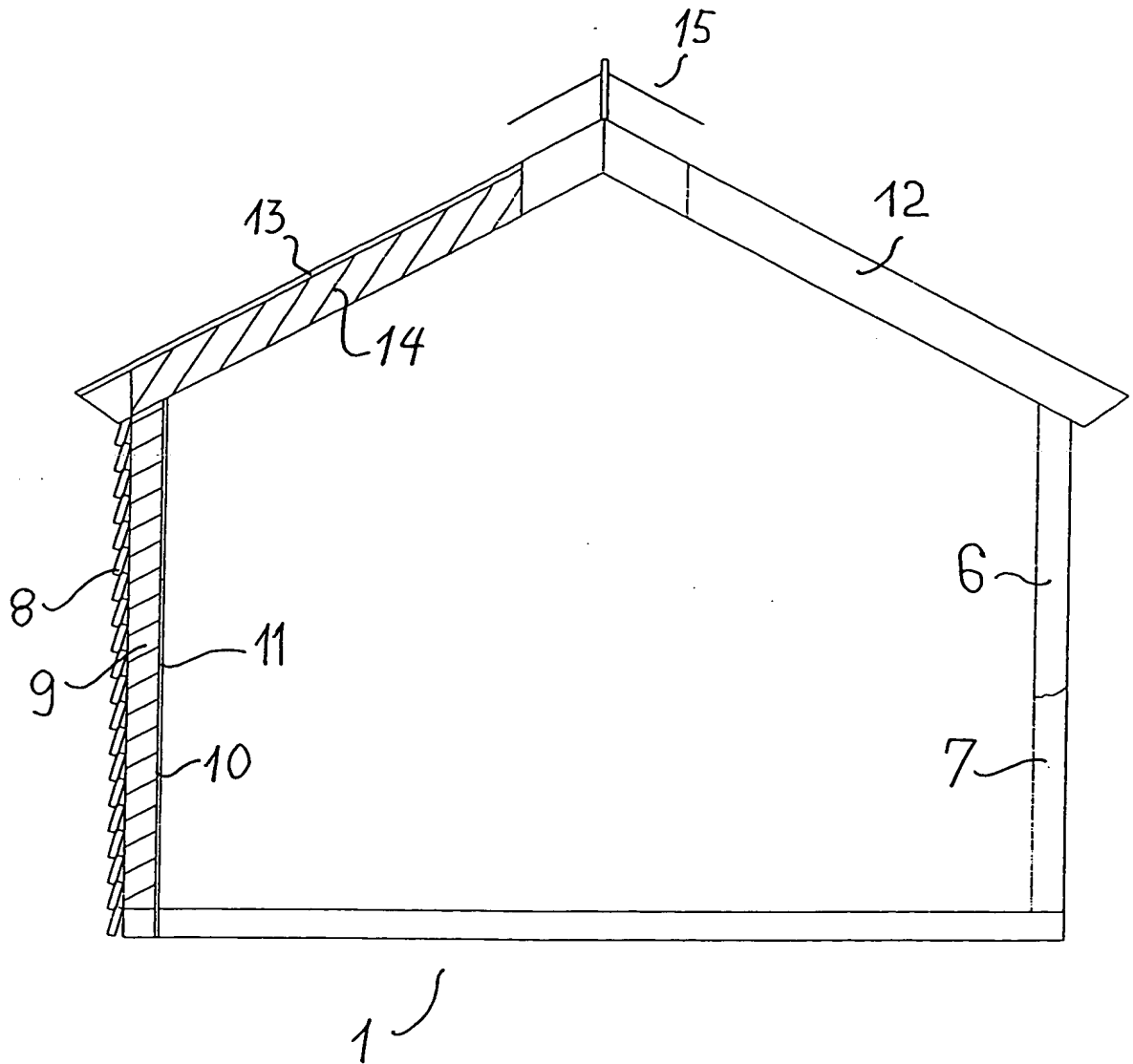


Fig. 3

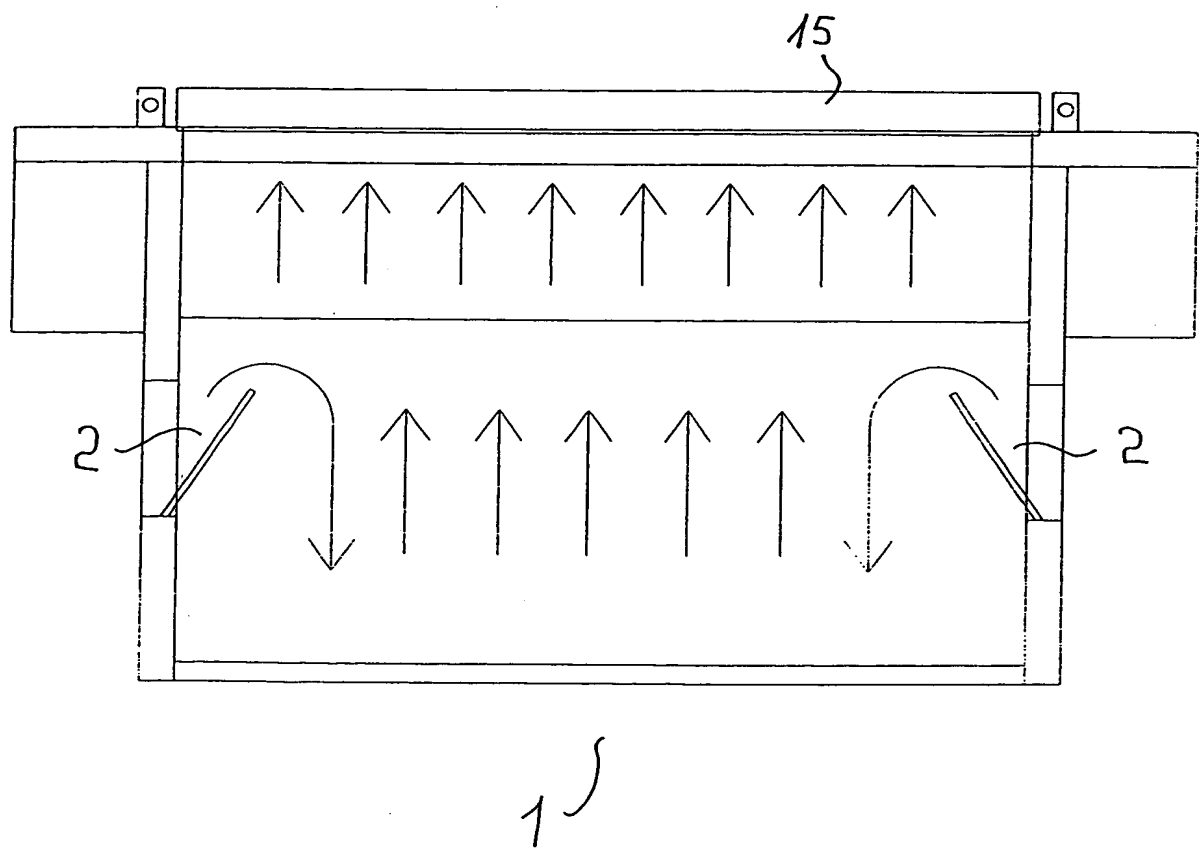


Fig. 4

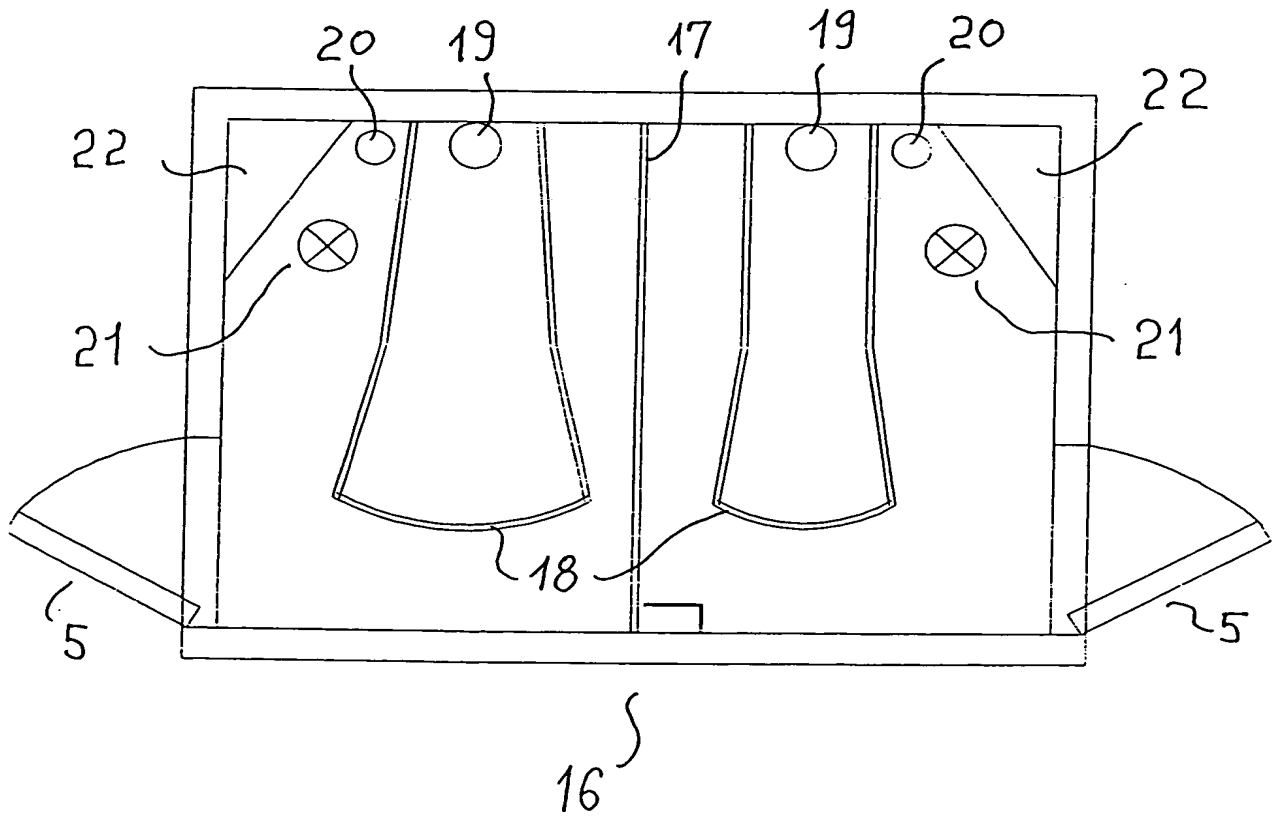


Fig. 5

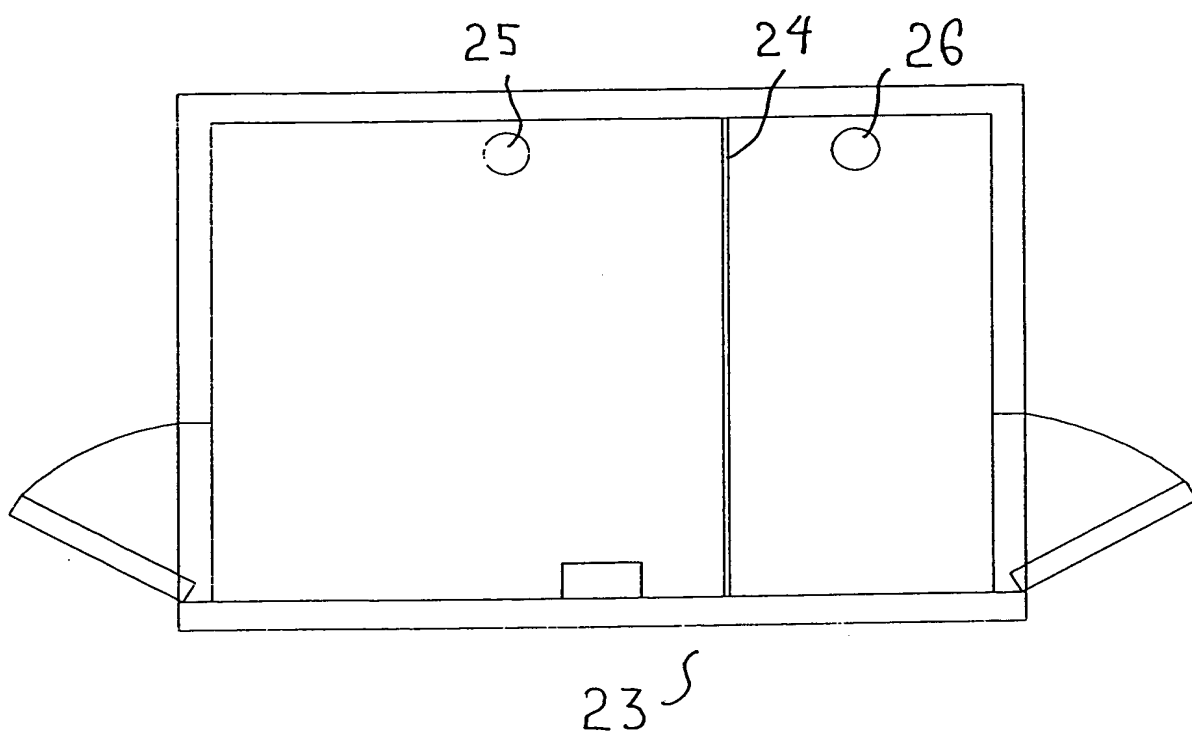


Fig. 6

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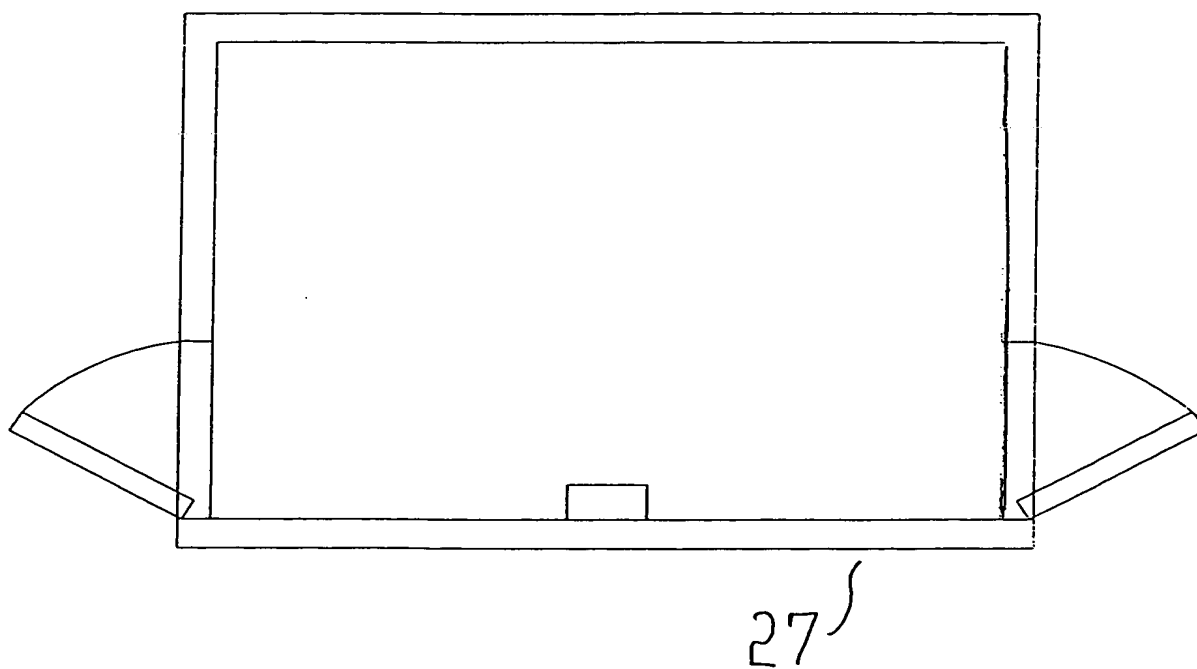


Fig. 7

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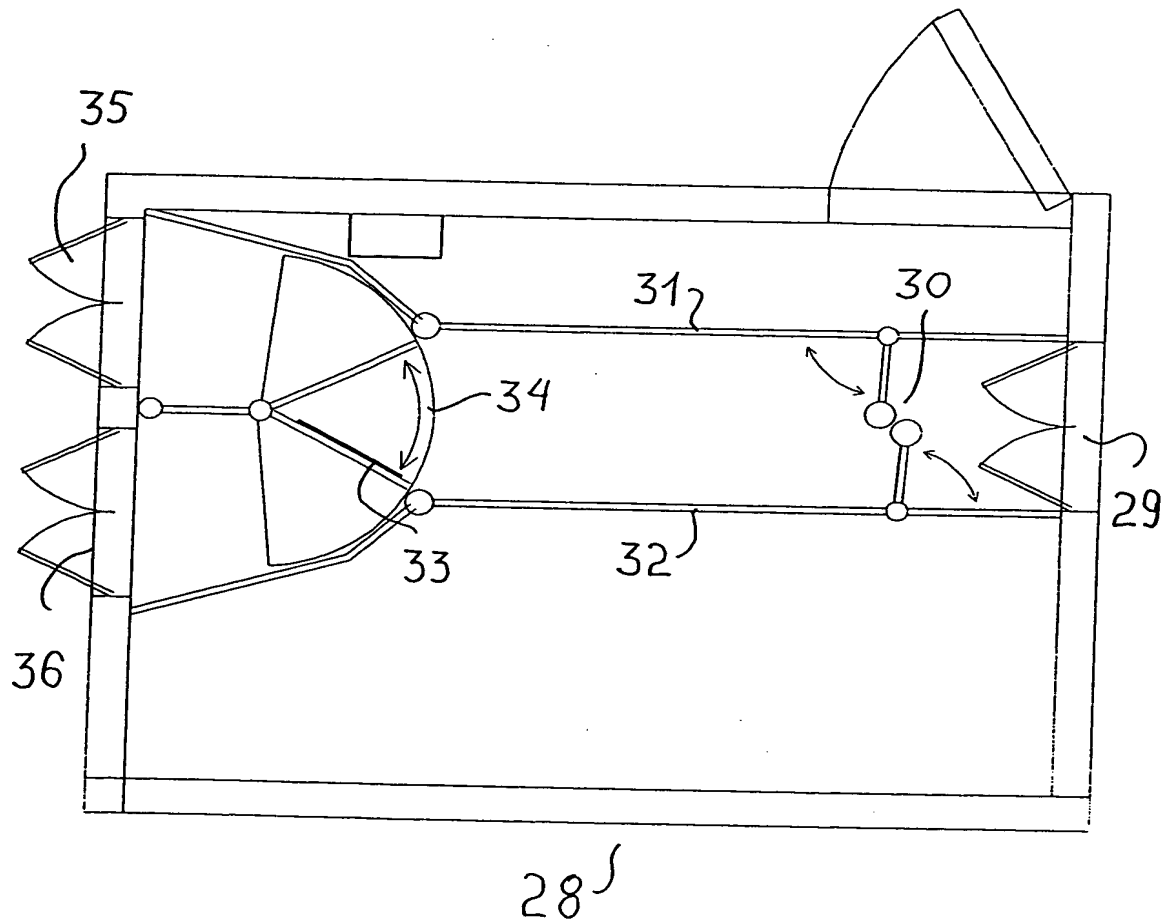


Fig. 8



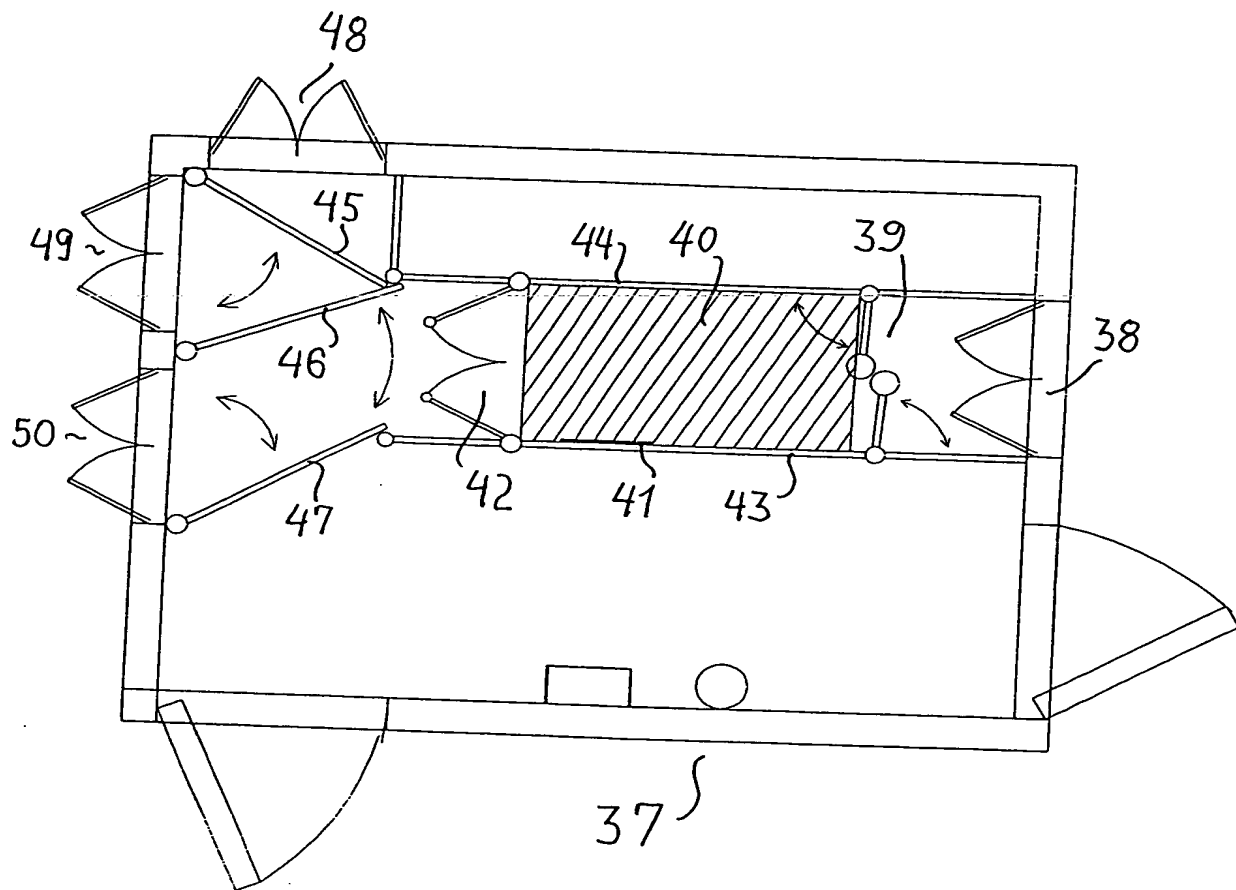


Fig. 9

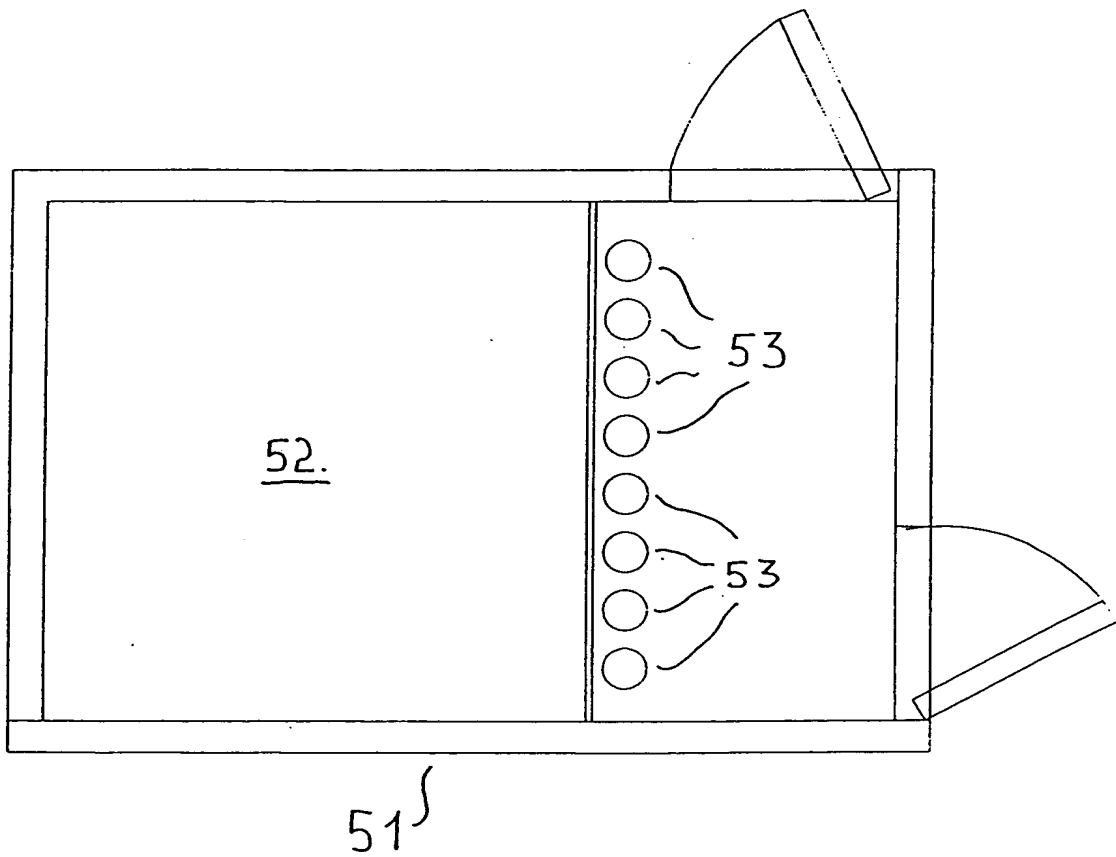


Fig. 10

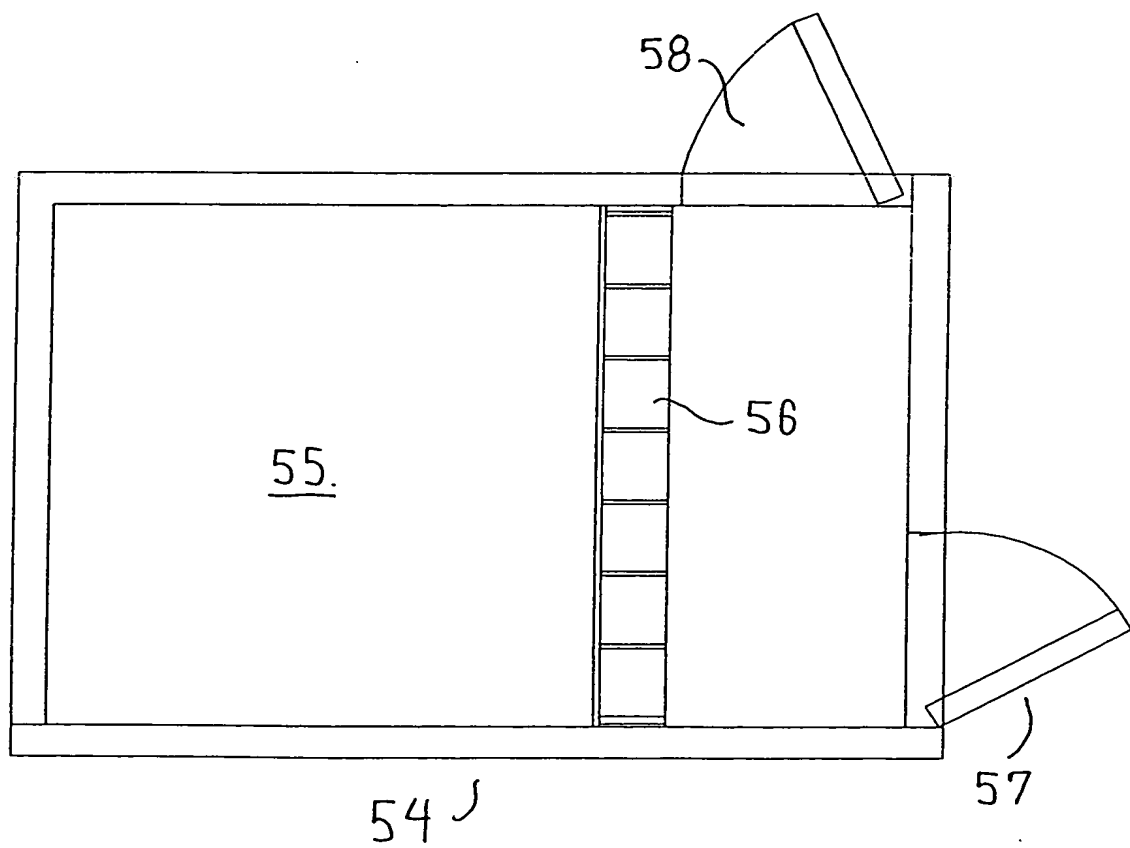


Fig. 11

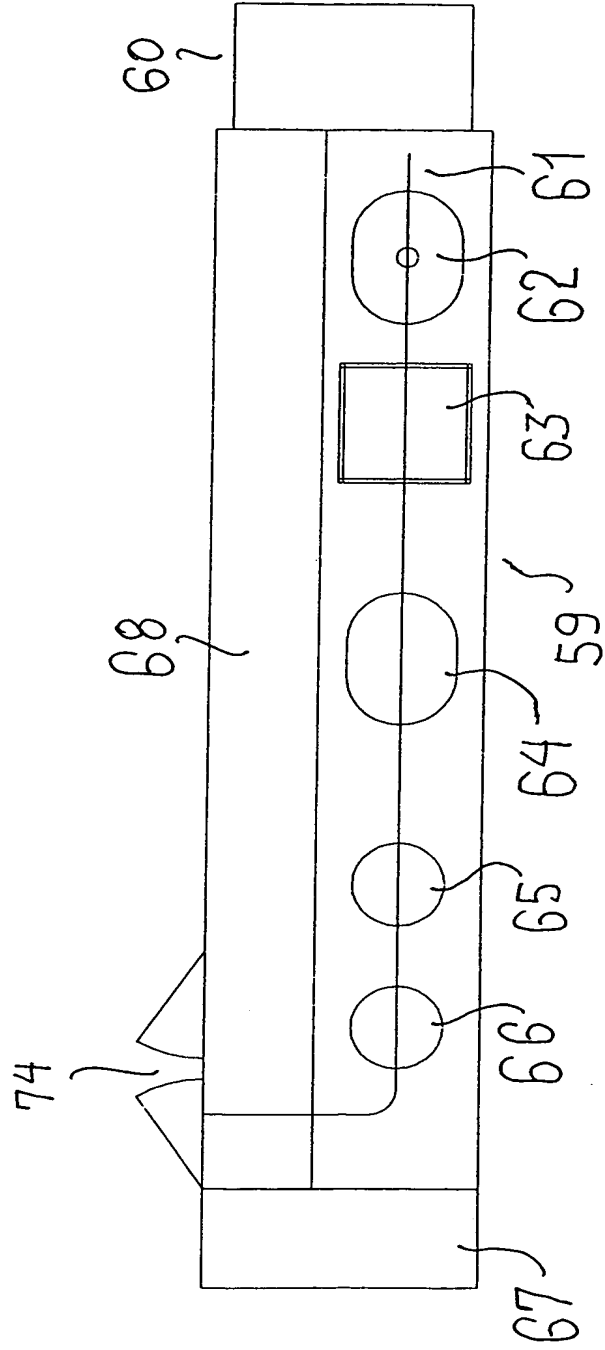


Fig. 12

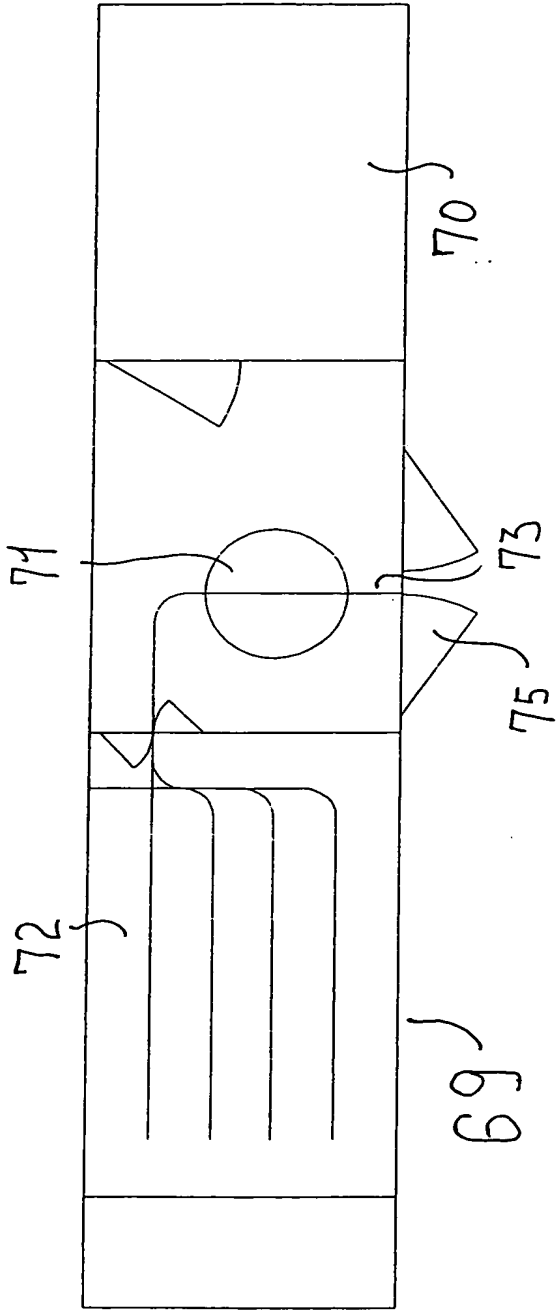


Fig. 13

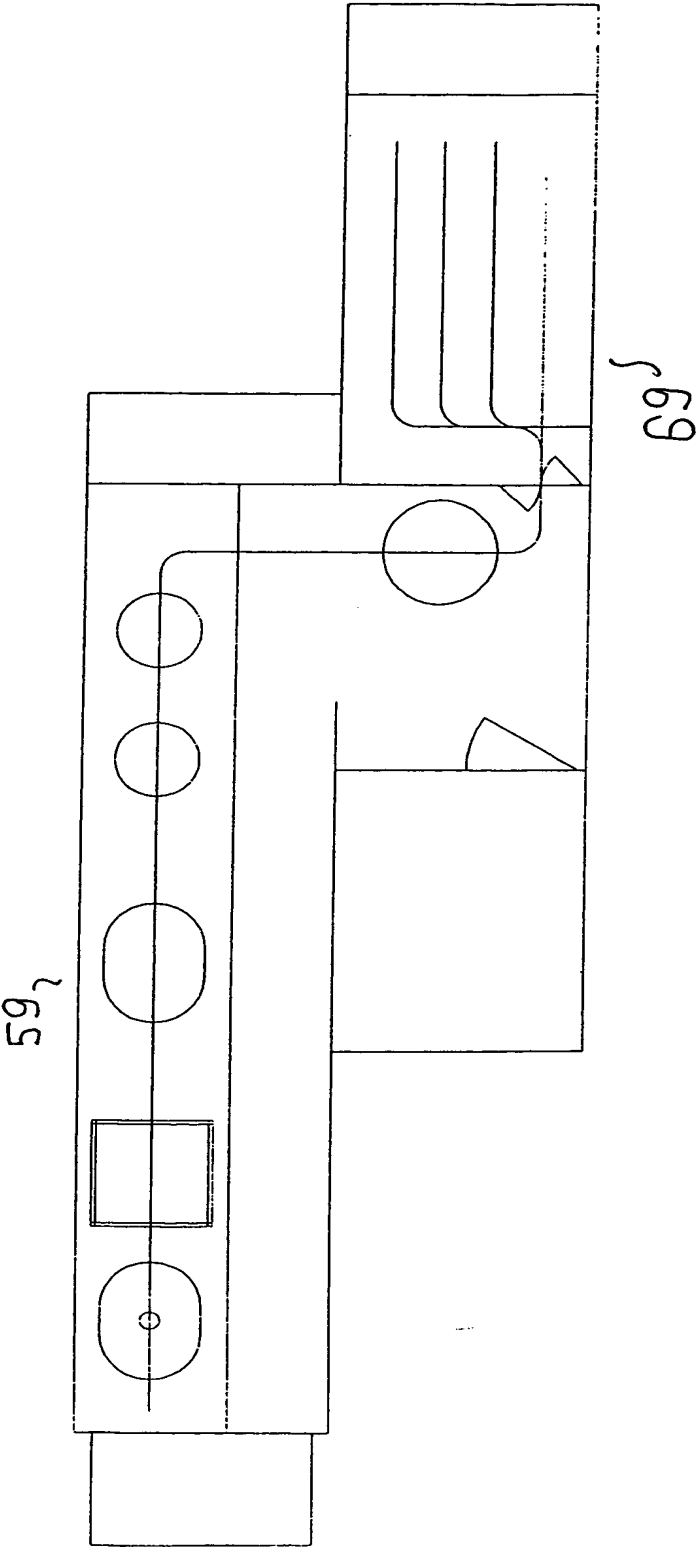


Fig. 14

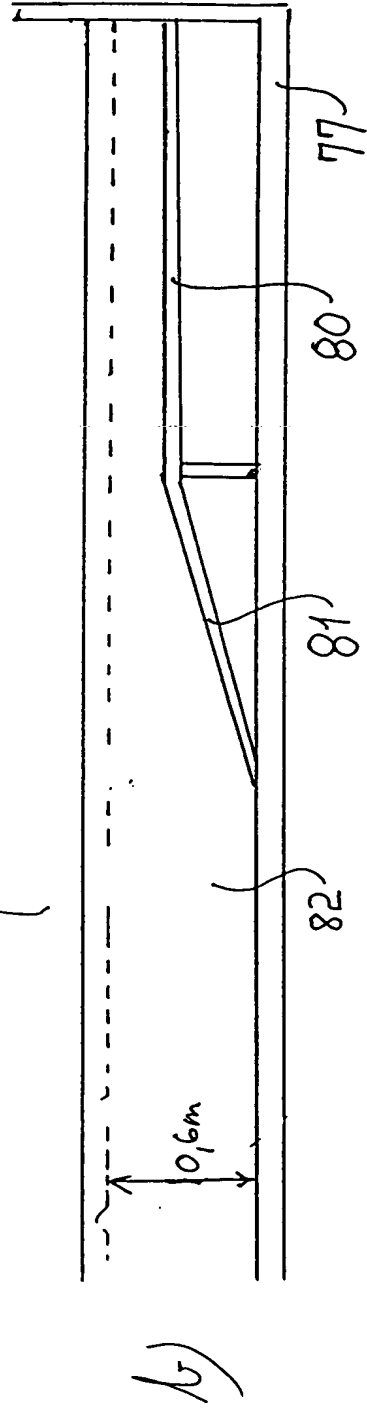
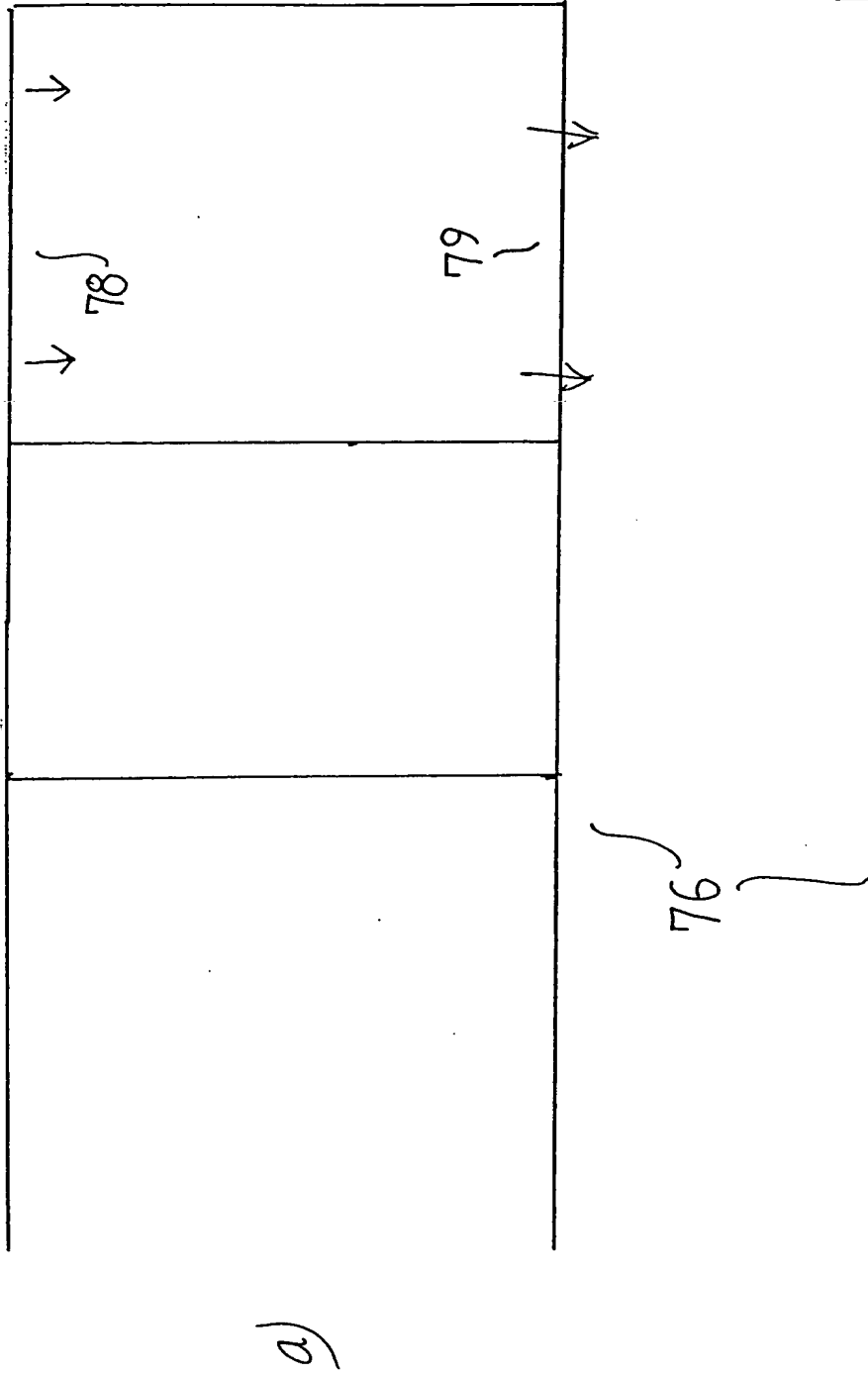


Fig. 15

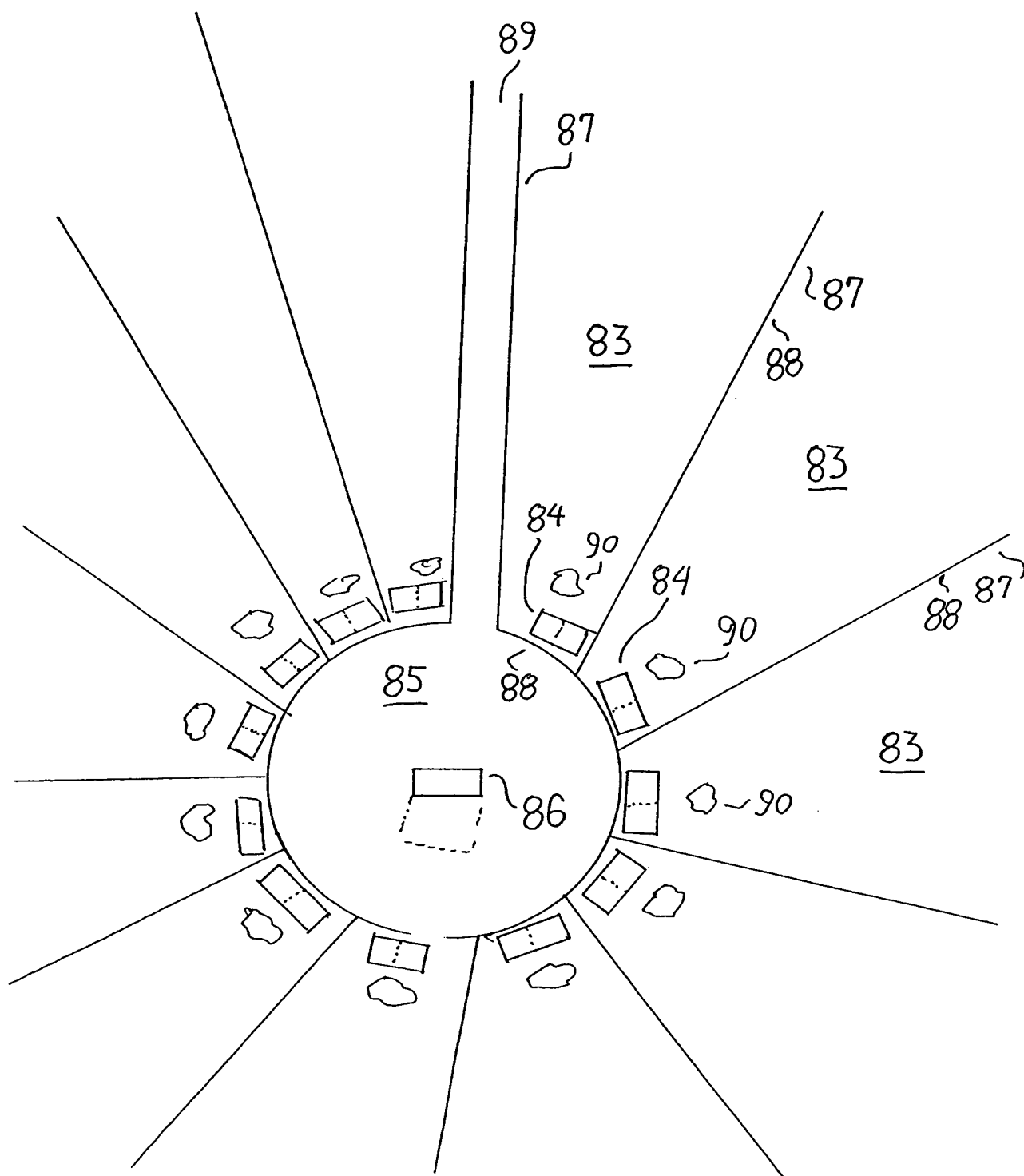


Fig. 16



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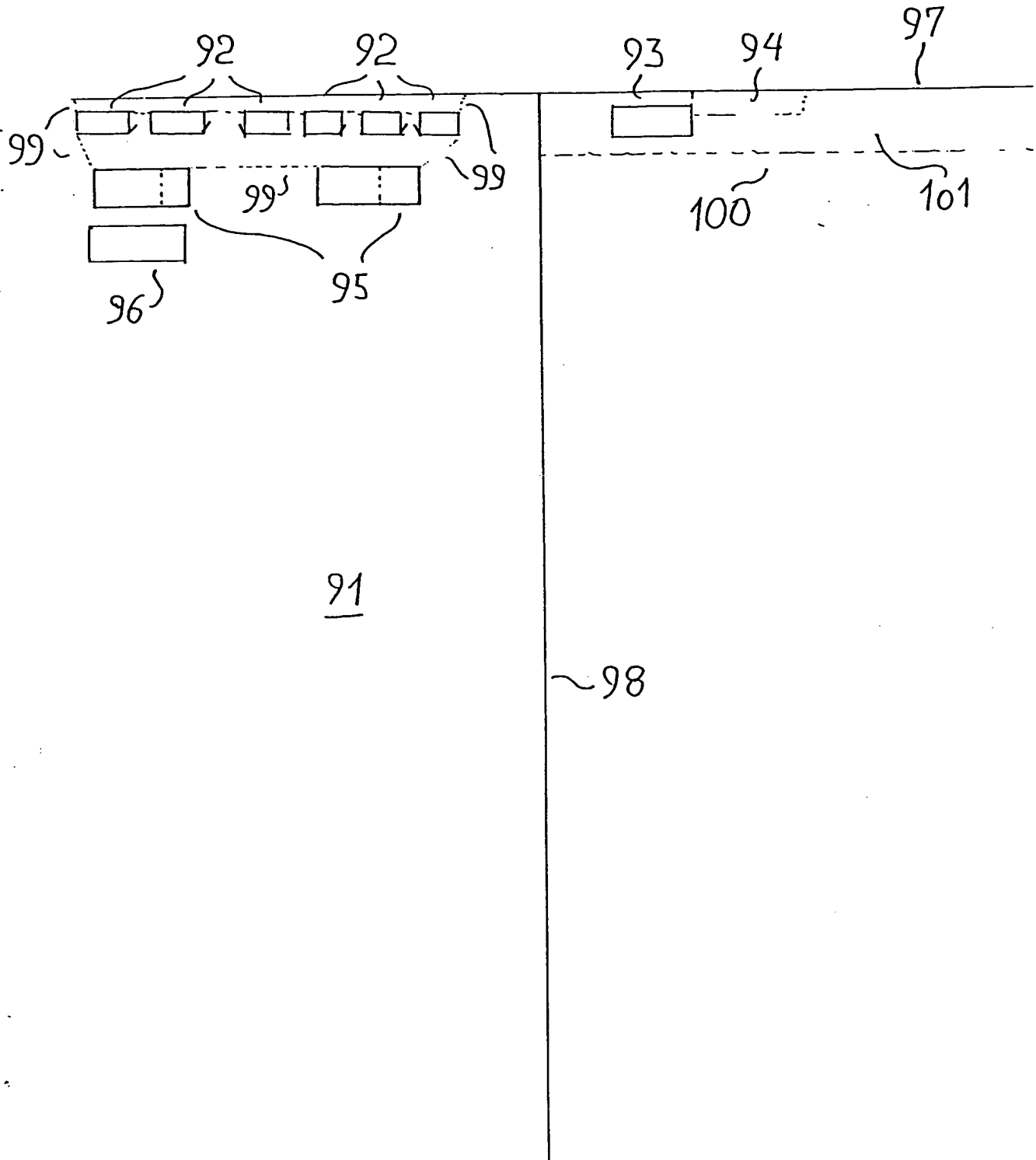
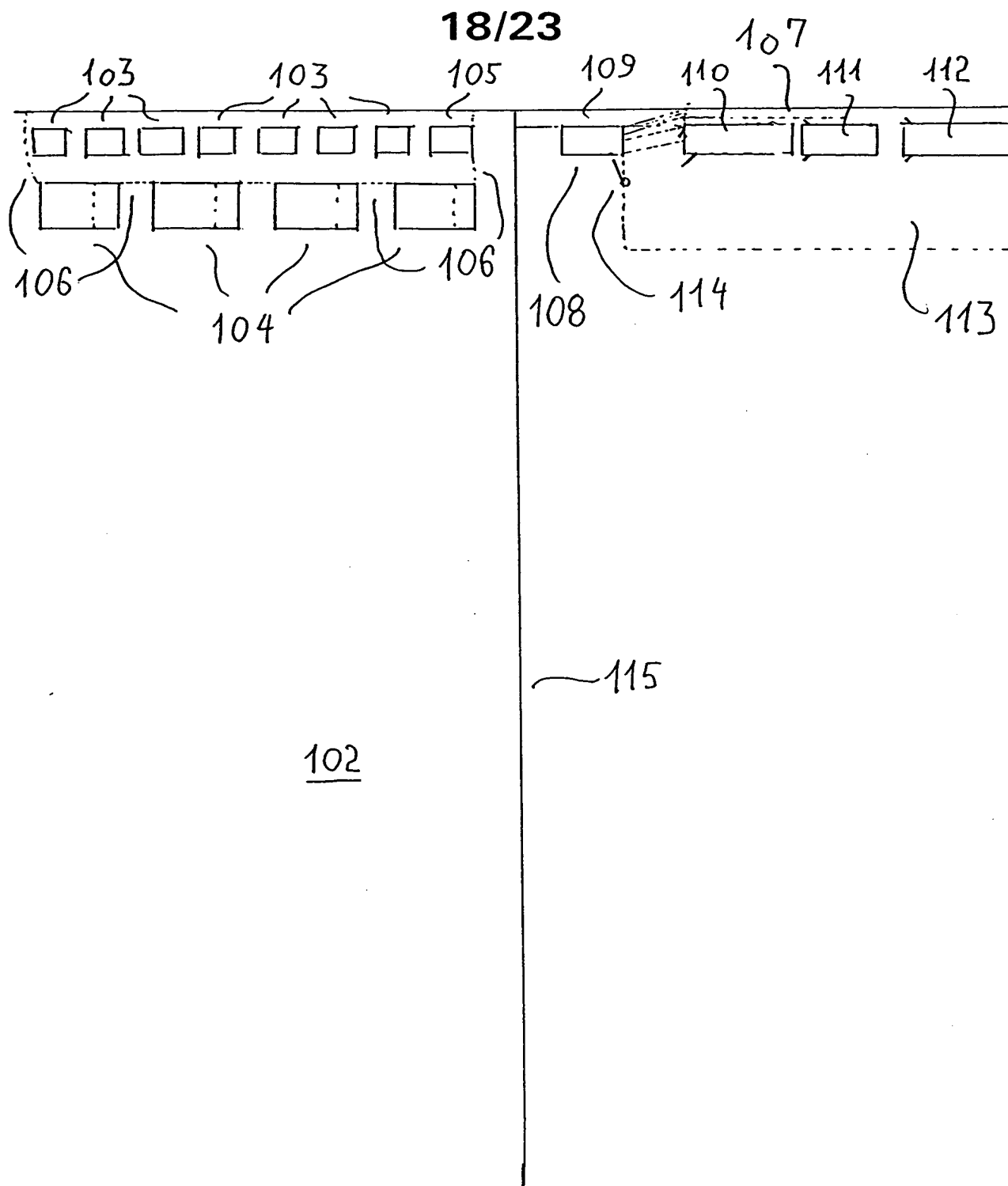


Fig. 17



**Fig. 18**

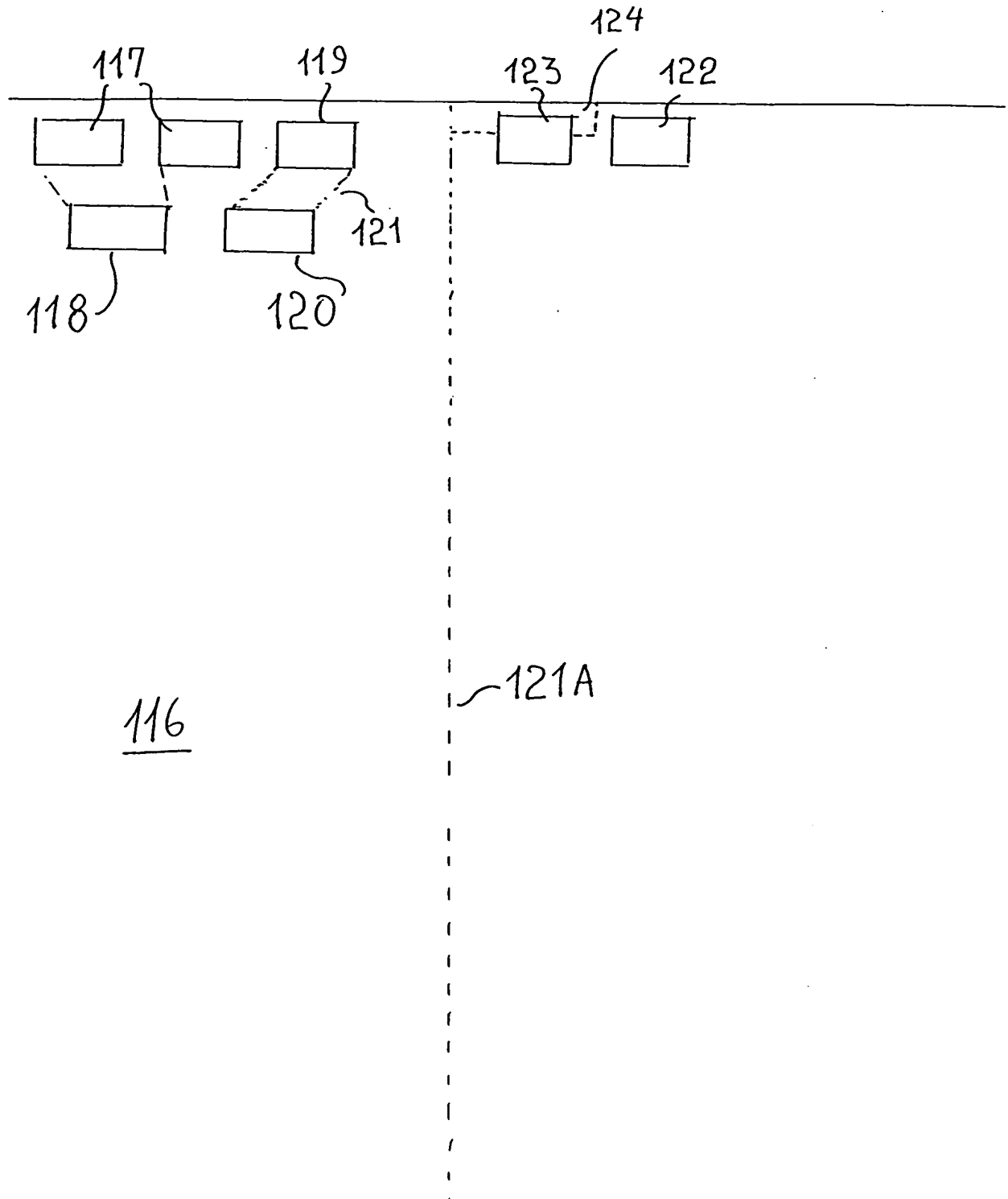


Fig. 19

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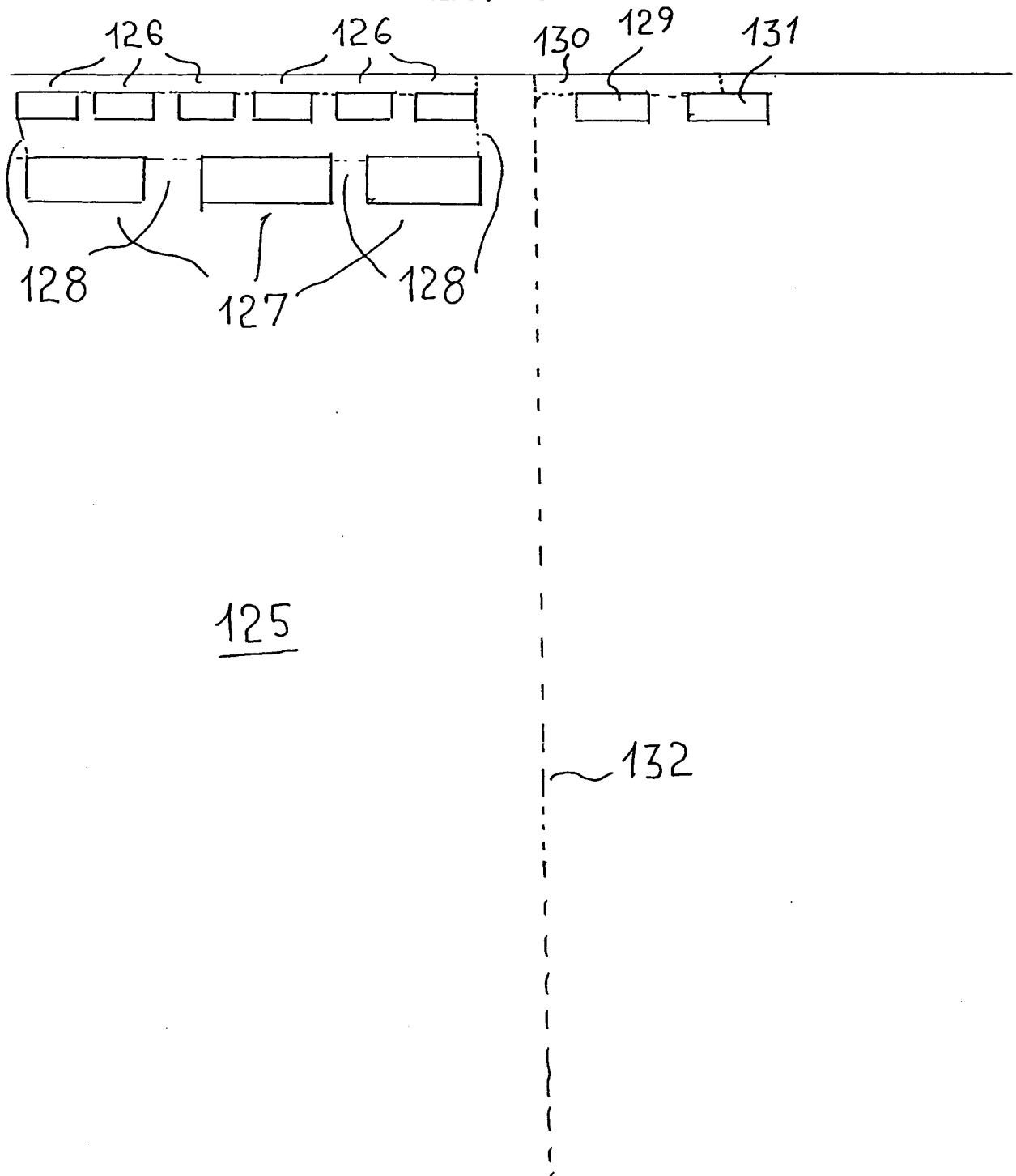


Fig. 20

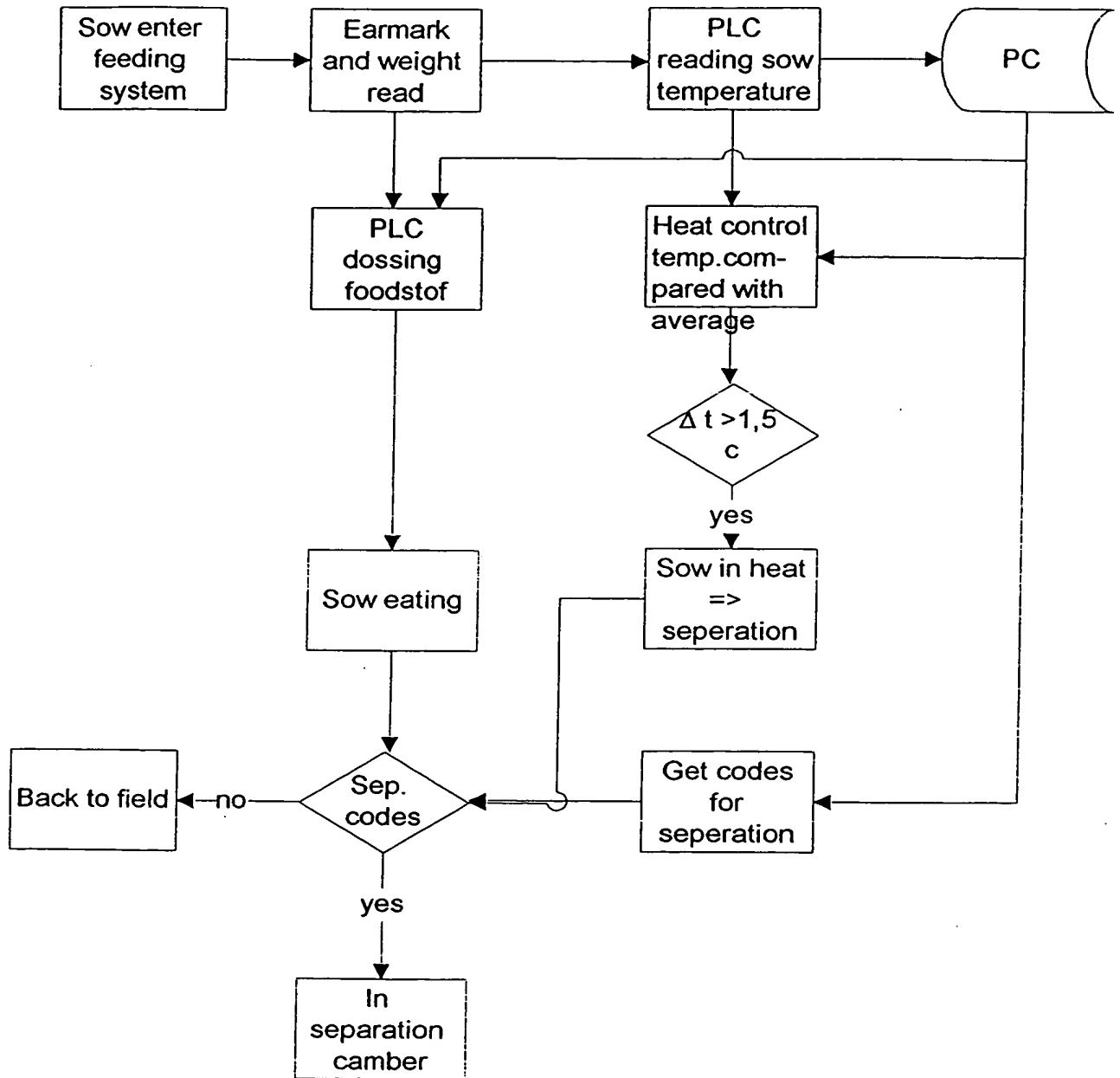


Fig. 21

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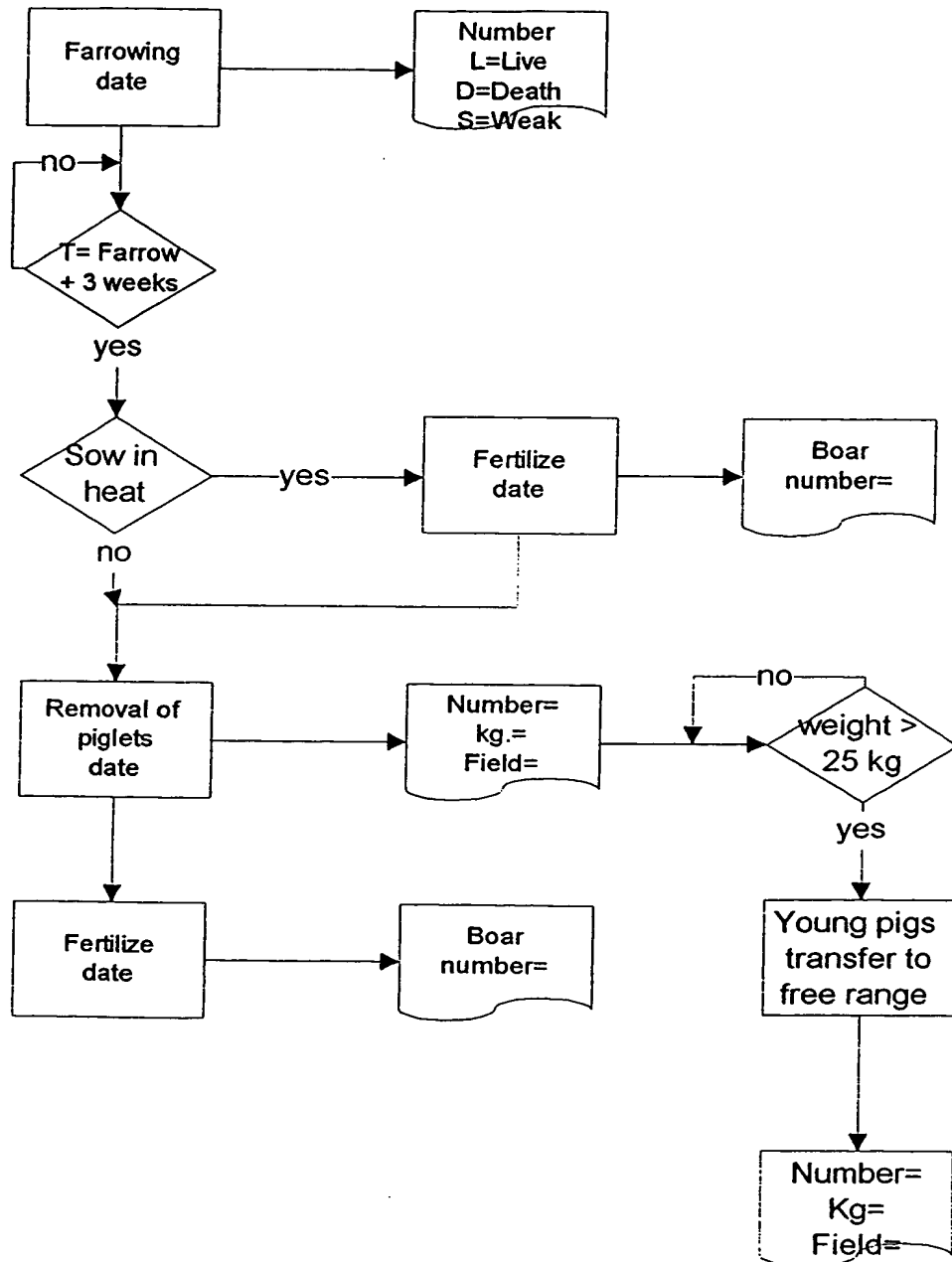


Fig. 22

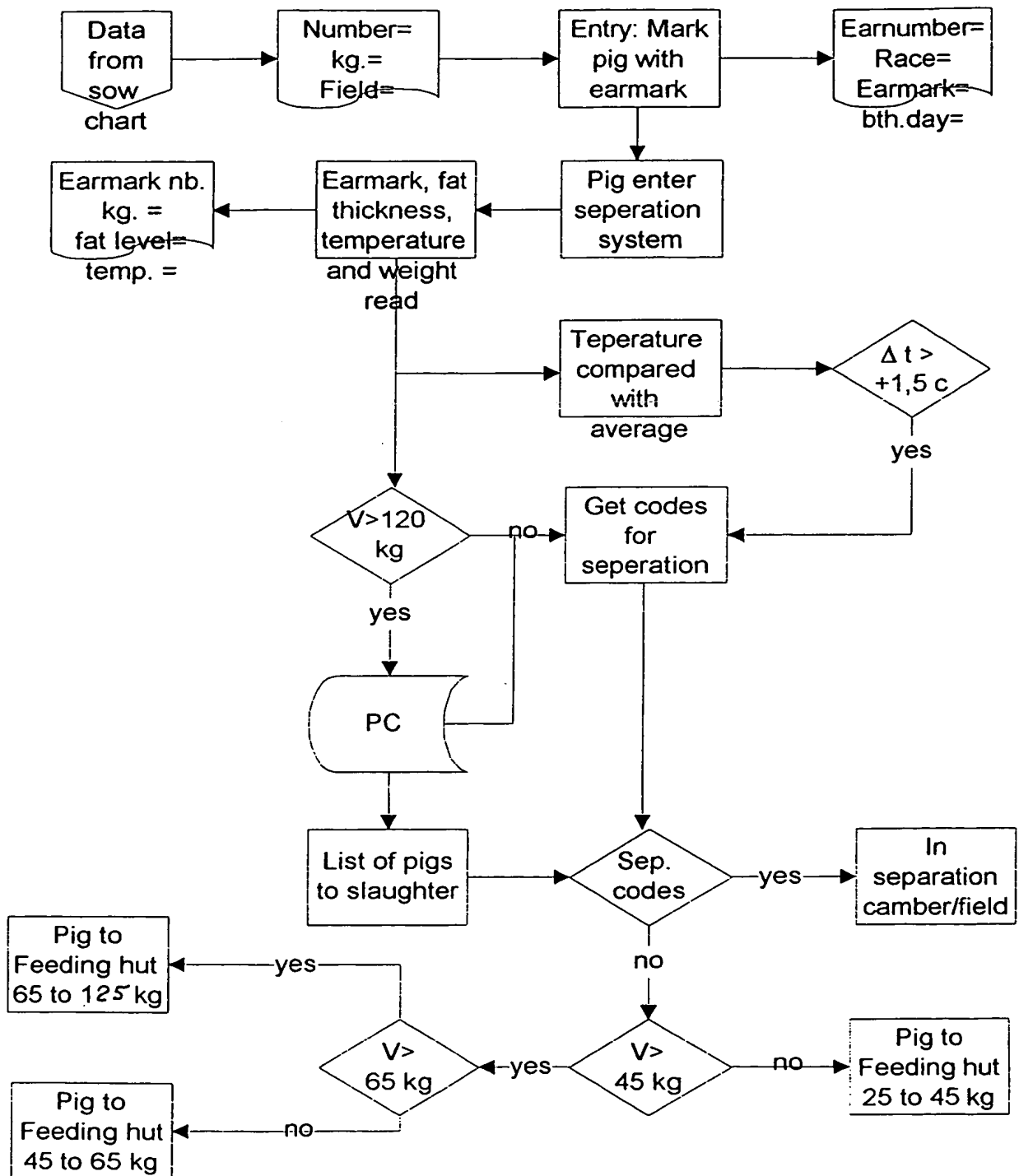


Fig. 23

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